

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 784.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1860.

PRICE: UNSTAMPED.. 5d.
STAMPED..... 6d.

EXETER HALL LECTURES.
SIXTEENTH COURSE.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir HERBERT B. EDWARDS, K.C.B., will deliver the OPENING LECTURE on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at Eight o'clock.

Subject:—Our Indian Empire: how it was got: how it was used; how it will end.

R. C. L. BEVAN, Esq., will preside.

Tickets for the Course only—For Numbered Stalls, 10s. 6d. each; Central Seats, 6s.; Reserved Platform, 5s.; Area and Western Gallery, 3s.; Platform, 2s.; may be had of Messrs. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Bull, Hutton, and Co., 19, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Dalton, Cockspur-street; Westerton, Knightsbridge; the Book Society, 19, Paternoster-row; Williams and Lloyd, 29, Moor-gate-street; Cotes' Library, 39, Chancery-lane; Warren Hall and Co., 10, Cambridge-terrace, Camden New Town; Starling, 87, Upper street, Islington; Alvey, 67, Newington-causeway; W. Tweedie, 337, Strand; Bennett, Bishopsgate-street; and at the Office of the Young Men's Christian Association, 165, Aldersgate-street, City.

W. EDWIN SHIPTON, Secretary.

CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,
LEWISHAM.

RESULTS OF THE POLL, OCT. 30TH.

Lyon, E.	1613	Toft, J. E.	110
Roberts, E. W.	973	Grant, C. L.	108
Bell, A. L.	927	Lewis, S. I.	94
Roberts, T. L.	605	Chamberlain, W.	85
Jenkins, J. D.	590	Fisher, F. H.	47
Oakley, H. H.	419	Lewis, J.	9
Hughes, J. S.	405	Farnworth, E.	6
Rees, J. O.	356	Hawkins, J. M.	2

E. LYON and F. L. ROBERTS were declared duly elected.
GEORGE ROSE, Secretary.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for aid to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and care from all parts of the kingdom. The cases exceed 800 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured.

D. W. WIRE, M.D., Chairman.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

KENSINGTON POTTERIES INFANT
and RAGGED SCHOOLS.

3500. WANTED IMMEDIATELY to REDEEM the FREEHOLD of these most useful Rooms. All who have read "Ragged Homes and how to Mend them," will know the neighbourhood, and admit the claim. A small contribution from many will easily remove the debt. The claim is urgent.

DONATIONS will be thankfully received, and any further information given by T. H. Bothamley, Esq., Treasurer, 34, Royal-crescent, Notting-hill; or by Captain George Bayly, Hon. Secretary, 8, Lansdowne-crescent, Kensington-park; or Trinity-house, Tower-hill.

TO BRITISH SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—A YOUNG PERSON, with some knowledge of the system, having tact and great pleasure in tuition, is desirous of undertaking the MANAGEMENT of a BRITISH SCHOOL. She will be open to an Engagement at Christmas.

Address, W. X., British School, Wheeler-street, Maidstone, Kent.

TO DRAPERS, &c.—The Advertiser is desirous of treating for a good COUNTRY BUSINESS, doing from 4,000l. to 6,000l. a-year.

Address, W. C., "Nonconformist" Office, London.

TO DRAPERS, HOSIERS, &c.—WANTED, by a YOUNG WOMAN of good character and ability, a SITUATION in a Shop. Unexceptionable references can be given.

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WANTED, by a YOUNG PERSON, a SITUATION in a TRIMMING or any LIGHT BUSINESS. A knowledge of Town Trade. Country preferred. Small salary. Good references can be given.

Address, E. J., 62, Albert-street, Regent's-park, N.W.

TO BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a SINGLE YOUNG MAN of Christian principles, having a thorough knowledge of his business. A Permanent Situation.

Address, with references, W., Post-office, Bridgnorth.

TO THE BOOT and SHOE TRADE.—A good old-established BESPOKE and SALE TRADE TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Apply to Mr. Green, Horsham.

WANTED, a pious YOUNG WOMAN as NURSE to FOUR CHILDREN, where she may find a comfortable home.

Apply, 20, Featherstone-buildings, Holborn, London.

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COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.

Conducted by Mr. VERNEY.

Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality, eighteen miles from town.

Full Particulars promptly supplied.

HOWARD HOUSE ACADEMY,
THAME, OXON.

Conducted by Mr. J. MARSH, assisted by English and French Resident Masters.

The course of instruction pursued in the above Establishment has been eminently successful under the present Principal for Twenty Years.

The training is especially adapted to prepare Pupils for Mercantile pursuits, including Latin, French, Drawing, Music, and Superior Penmanship. Mr. Marsh's pupils prepared the finest specimens of Penmanship and Drawing in the World's Exhibition of 1851. See report of "London Illustrated News." References may be made to the Rev. Dr. Hoby, Twickenham; Rev. J. Dowsy, Edmonton; Rev. C. Vince, Birmingham; Rev. P. Cornford, Luton; Rev. W. Monk, M.A., Cambridge; W. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., Bicester; and Parents of Pupils in all the Midland Counties.

Terms, inclusive, Twenty-two Guineas per annum under Twelve years of age; above Twelve years, Twenty-four Guineas. This sum includes Tuition, Books, and Washing. Latin, French, Music, Two Guineas each.

N.B.—Ten Acres of Private Cricket Ground.

COALS.—Best Coals only. — COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 28s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.; and Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 27s., Newcastle or Hartlepool, 26s.; best Silkstone, 21s.; Coke, per chaldron, 10s.

D. HIBBERDINE, Sussex and Union-wharfs, Regent's-park; Chief Offices: 169 and 206, Tottenham-court-road.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—HIGH-BURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—LEA and CO.'S PRICE for HETTON and LAMBTON WALLEND, the best House Coal is 27s., direct from the Collieries by screw-steamers; Hartlepool, 26s.; best small, 12s.; Silkstone, 24s.; second, 15s.; best Clay Cross, 23s.; second, 21s.; Barnsley, 20s.; Hartley's, 18s. 6d. per ton, net cash. Delivered screened, to any part of London.—All orders to be forwarded to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Station, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland. N.B. No agents employed.

DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT
BANK.

FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.

Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.

G. H. LAW, Manager

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Incorporated 1817.

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C.

This Company offers the greatest possible advantages to intending assureds, being founded on the PURELY MUTUAL Principle.

All the profits belong to the Members, and are divided triennially.

Option given of receiving profits by CASH payment; by ADDITION to the sum assured; or by REDUCTION of future premiums.

Premiums payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

Annual income, 60,000l.

At the last two divisions of profits, Bonuses equal in CASH to 27½ per cent. of premiums were paid.

Proposals and every information may be had on application at the Head Office, or of the Agents throughout the country.

TO THE MILLION!

THE NATIONAL FREEHOLD CEMENT
FACTORY COMPANY (Limited).

This Company's object is to REDUCE the present exorbitant cementary charges. They have, therefore, fixed the prices so low as to meet the means of all, viz:—

The FAMILY BURIAL PLOT of LAND, at the sum of £2 10s., for Eight Places of Interment, and £1 10s. for Four Places of Interment. A single Interment, 10s. 6d.

The FEES for Interments will be less than half the present amount charged by existing Cemetery Companies.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 2s. 6d.

SHARES, £5.—Each Share entitles the owner to a Freehold Family Plot, seven feet square, which is secured as a Freehold to the Family, or it may be transferred or sold.

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The LAND consists of 150 acres of high, dry, and gravelly soil, situate on the Tiltbury Line of Railway, ten miles from London, accessible by Rail or Public Road at a small expense.

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* * * Early application will secure a preference in the allotment of shares and Plots.

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Capital Stock, 100,000l.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the Bank of Deposit, by which a high rate of interest may be obtained with ample security.

Deposits made by special agreement may be withdrawn without notice.

The Interest is payable in January and July.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

From 3, Old Broad-street, to 64, CORNHILL, E.C.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

Insures against ALL ACCIDENTS, whether Railway or otherwise.

An Annual Payment of 3l. secures 1,000l. at death from Accident, or 6l. weekly from Injury.

ONE PERSON in every TWELVE insured is injured yearly by accident.

No EXTRA premium for Volunteers.

For further information apply to the Provincial Agents, the Railway Stations, and to the Head Office.

This Company, without union with any other, has paid for compensation

£65,000.

W. J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,

Office, 64, Cornhill, E.C., August 25, 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICE,

QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

LONDON OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange Buildings.

MANCHESTER OFFICE—30, St. Ann's-street.

GLASGOW OFFICE—146, Buchanan-street.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Capital—Half a Million.

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Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq. | Christopher Pechell, Esq.

Edward Heath, Esq.

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John L. Newall, Esq.

James A. Pictou, Esq.

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AUDITORS—Messrs. Hammond, Banner and Son.

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MANAGER AND ACTUARY TO THE COMPANY—W. P. Clirehugh, Esq.

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Thomas William Kough, Esq. (Jones Brothers),

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Samuel Lloyd Stacey, Esq. (Corbyn, Stacey, and Co.), Holborn.

OFFICE—2, Royal Exchange-buildings.

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RESIDENT SECRETARY—Hugh Brown Taplin, Esq.

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Life Assurance in every branch, including not only the primary advantages given by other companies, but also affording benefits by non-forfeiture of Policies, combined with low rates of Premium.

Immediate and Deferred Annuities and Endowments granted on very liberal terms, and Reversions purchased.

SPECIAL FEATURE.—Non-forfeiture of Policies. The insurer has the right, on an ordinary Life Policy, after three years, to cease his payments, and obtain a free Policy, for the total amount of Premiums paid, and whatever Bonus may have been added.

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The rates of Premium vary according to the nature of the risk, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

DISCOUNT ON PREMIUMS.—A liberal discount is allowed on insurances effected for more than one year at a time.

The usual commission allowed to Solicitors and others introducing business in this department.

Every information on the business of the Company obtained on application at the Chief or Branch Offices, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

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By order, W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.

H. B. TAPLIN, London Secretary.

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the PERPETUAL INVESTMENT LAND and BUILDING SOCIETY upon the Security of Houses and Lands; the Loan Repayable by Instalments during any number of years, from One to Fifteen. The amount already advanced exceeds Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds.

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MAPPINS' CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

CAUTION.—MAPPIN BROTHERS beg to advise their Customers and Correspondents that they have only one Establishment in London (viz., at London-bridge), and they hope that their friends will be careful to address them in full, either MAPPIN BROTHERS, LONDON-BRIDGE, LONDON, or MAPPIN BROTHERS, QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD. (Established in Sheffield, A.D. 1810.)

MAPPIN BROTHERS guarantee on all their manufactures in electro-silver plate a strong deposit of real silver, according to price charged.

SPOONS, FORKS, &c. Electro-Silver Plate on Hard Nickel Silver.	"FIDDLE"		"THREADED"		"KING'S"		"LILY"	
	Plated strong.	Plated extra strong.	Plated strong.	Plated extra strong.	Plated strong.	Plated extra strong.	Plated strong.	Plated extra strong.
Table Spoons, full size, per dozen	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0	72 0	72 0
Do. Forks	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0	72 0	72 0
Dessert Spoons	27 0	38 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0	54 0	54 0
Do. Forks	27 0	38 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0	54 0	54 0
Tea Spoons	16 0	20 0	24 0	32 0	27 0	36 0	36 0	36 0

Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Gravy Spoons, Sauce Ladles, Egg Spoons, Salt Spoons, Mustard Spoons, at proportionate prices.

Estimates Furnished for services of Plate and Cutlery for Hotels, Steam Ships, and Regimental Messes.

A Costly Book of Engravings, with Prices attached, Free by Post on application.

MAPPIN BROTHERS, 67 AND 68, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE, E.C.,
AND QUEEN'S CUTLERY WORKS, SHEFFIELD.

THE BEST and CHEAPEST TEAS and COFFEES in ENGLAND are at all times to be OBTAINED of PHILLIPS and COMPANY, Tea Merchants, 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

Good strong useful Congou Tea 2s. 6d., 2s. 8d., 2s. 10d., 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d.
Rich Souchong Tea 3s. 6d., 3s. 8d., 3s. 10d., and 4s.
Pure Coffee 1s. 0d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d., and 1s. 8d.

A Price Current Free. Sugars at Market Prices.

PHILLIPS and CO. send ALL GOODS CARRIAGE FREE, by their own Vans, within Eight Miles of No. 8, King William-street, City; and send Teas, Coffees, and Spices, Carriage Free to any Railway Station or Market Town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

WEBSTER'S CELEBRATED GOOD AND PURE TEAS, on comparison, will prove very superior to those hitherto advertised as best.

Very Superior Black Tea, 3s., 3s. 2d., and 3s. 4d. Choice, 3s. 6d. Very Choice, 3s. 8d. The very Best Black Tea Imported, 4s. per lb.—Good Coffee, 1s. 1d. Superior, 1s. 2d. Choice Mocha Coffee, 1s. 3d., 1s. 4d., 1s. 6d. The very Best Old Mocha, 1s. 8d.

OBSERVE!—WEBSTER BROTHERS quote such prices only as the quality justifies them in recommending, and those spoken of as Best are the Best, and better cannot be obtained.

A SAMPLE CHEST forwarded carriage free to any part of England, containing

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1 lb. of very Choice Gunpowder .. 4s. 6d. 0 4 6	1 lb. of Best Mustard 1s. 6d. 0 1 6
2 lb. of the Best Congou Tea .. 3s. 4d. 0 8 8	
3 lb. of Choice Mocha Coffee .. 1s. 6d. 0 4 6	
	£3 0 6

WEBSTER BROTHERS pay carriage on all Orders for Teas, Coffees, and Spices, amounting to £2 and upwards, to any part of England, and deliver goods carriage free, with their own carts, to all parts of London daily.

A Price Current, containing a List of Prices of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Sugars, Fruit, &c., sent post free on application to

WEBSTER BROTHERS, 39, MOORGATE-STREET, CITY, LONDON, E.C.

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(Four Doors from the Market.)

SURGICAL MACHINISTS, AND MANUFACTURERS OF TRUSSES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
UMBILICAL HERNIA, &c., &c.

An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d.—Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c.—Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c.—Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on, 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and upwards.—Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards.—Riding Belts, 3s. 6d. upwards.—Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c.—India Rubber Urinals, for railway or night use.—Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c. and every other department connected with the business.

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VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

(Advanced only 1s. per gallon at present.)

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

MARSHALL and SON, IMPORTERS OF
FOREIGN WINES and SPIRITS.

Sherry, Pale or Gold, good quality ..	2s. 5d. 3s. 6d. per doz.
Claret, superior Vin de Bordeaux Impérial	2s. 3d. 3s. 6d. "
Burgundy, sound wine, very full body ..	2s. 3d. 3s. 6d. "
Sparkling Rhone, superior to Champagne	4s. "

Price Lists on application, 20, Strand, London, W.C.

THE CHEAPEST WINES in ENGLAND
at Reduced Duty.

FRENCH PORT, 23s. and 24s. per dozen.
CLARET, 24s., 30s., 36s. per dozen.
SHERRY, 21s., 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.
PORT, 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE (very superior), 36s. per dozen.
FINEST SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS, 28s. per case.
FINE COGNAC BRANDY, 22s. per gallon.
NONPAREIL BRANDY, 15s. per gallon.
COLONIAL WINES, 24s. per dozen.

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,
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THE GREAT DOMESTIC REVOLUTION!!!

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP
POWDER.

For Washing without Rubbing, has created an entire change and thorough revolution in the management of the "family wash;" and there are no reasons why the old, slovenly and disgusting process should be retained—a process so un-English, unnecessary, unscientific, and barbarous, as to be considered a great national disgrace! Harper Twelvetre'es Soap Powder saves time, trouble, money, sring, soap, "tongue and temper," and entirely abolishes the "female slavery" of the tub, and the present domestic-happiness-destroying practice of washing. It contains nothing injurious, but is as safe for the fabric and skin as the best soap! Flannels become white and soft like new; coloured articles retain their original brilliancy, and white fabrics are greatly improved. Only boil the clothes twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. No rubbing is required, however dirty the clothes. A penny packet is equal to two pounds of soap!!!

Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

THE LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheatstarch, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

WHY GIVE MORE?—EXCELLENT TEAS,
Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 8d. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co.'s Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

A VERY LARGE ADDITION may be made to the PROFITS of a BOOKSELLER'S and STATIONER'S SHOP by selling PLUMBE'S GENUINE ARROWROOT. Retail at 1s. 6d. per lb. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent physicians in London for invalids, and as the best food for infants. It also forms a light nutritious diet for general use.

"I have subjected Plumbe's Arrow-Root to careful examination, microscopical and chemical. I find it to be perfectly genuine, and of superior quality; equal, in all respects, to the best Bermuda, for which so high a price is usually charged.

(Signed) "ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, Allie-place, Allie-street, London, E. Retail in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams and Lloyd, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell; Pincham, 55, Charing-cross; Potter, Farringdon-street; and others.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession, as an excellent remedy for Acidities on the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion. As a mild aperient, it is admirably adapted for delicate females, particularly during pregnancy; and it prevents the food of infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an effervescent aperient draught, which is highly agreeable and efficacious.

Prepared by DINNEFORD and Co., Dispensing Chemists (and General Agents for the Improved Horse-hair Gloves and Belts), 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the empire.

NOTICE.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Is pronounced by Connoisseurs to be a most agreeable addition to every variety of dish.

Sold by Messrs. Crose and Blackwell, London; and by Dealers in Sauces generally.

Sole Manufacturers—

LEA AND PERRINS, WORCESTER.

KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE AND SPARROWS.

BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills Mice and Sparrows on the Spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor danger in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

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Observe the name in a Circular Label, printed on every 2d., 4d., and 8d. packet, without which none is genuine, Works, Ipswich (removed from Eye, Suffolk).

FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Secondas, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 10s. 4d.

Address, HORSNAILL and CATCHPOOL, Bullford Mills, Witham, Essex; or 97, Goswell-road, City-road, E.C.

Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

TRADE MARK



BROWN AND POLSON'S

PATENT CORN FLOUR.

The "Lancet" states—"This is superior to anything of the kind known."

The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process Patented for the Three Kingdoms and France and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, Blancmange; all the uses of the finest arrowroot, and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

BROWN AND POLSON,

Manufacturers to Her Majesty the Queen, Paisley, Manchester, Dublin, and London.

TEA.

MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY are the only London Merchants willing to supply Families direct at Merchants' Profits.

The saving to families will be fully 7d. to 1s. per lb.

The FINEST SOUCHONG TEA—3s. 9d. by the lb.;

3s. 8d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is guaranteed the best, and usually charged 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d. per lb.)

The FINEST HYSO—4s. 6d. by the lb.;

4s. 5d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is usually charged 5s. and 5s. 4d. per lb.)

The FINEST PEARL-LEAF GUNPOWDER—4s. 8d. by the lb.

4s. 8d. by the 20 lb. bag.

(This is usually charged 5s. 4d. and 6s. per lb.)

The BEST CEYLON COFFEE—1s. 0d. per lb.

The FINEST WEST INDIA—1s. 4d. per lb.

The FINEST EAST INDIA or MOCHA—1s. 6d. per lb.

The Firm give no credit, employ neither Canvasers, Travellers, nor Agents, give no Commission, suffer no Losses either by bad debts or a Sugar Trade; but, as the drawbacks under these various heads usually average about 10 per cent on the Tea and Coffee return, THEY GIVE THIS 10 PER CENT. TO THEIR CUSTOMERS by supplying families 10 per cent. below the prices of every house in the trade.

The characters of each are very carefully given, and they guarantee them to be what they are represented.

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35, LONDON-BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

LADIES!—READ THIS!

If you wish to dispense with hoops, and to have your Muslins, Laces, and Linen set off to the best advantage, use the PATENT AUSTRALIAN or PERFECT STARCH. It is used exclusively by her Majesty's Lace Dresser, by the Laundress for Buckingham Palace, in most of the Charitable Institutions, and in upwards of One Thousand of the Metropolitan Laundries. See Testimonials. The genuine is signed by the Proprietors.

BRIGGS and Co.,

Licencees and Sole Manufacturers of the
LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER.

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

LIFE VERSUS DEATH.

Startling as it may appear, it is nevertheless a melancholy truth that thousands of our fair countrywomen endure years of anguish and frightful disfigurement, too often terminating in the most horrible death, from their garments taking fire. Until lately, the efforts of scientific men to discover a composition harmless in action and simple in use, as a preventive of such fearful calamities, were unavailing. Happily, however, for humanity, the researches of the eminent chemists, Messrs. Versmann and Oppenheim, have resulted successfully, and their patent, sold as the LADIES' LIFE PRESERVER, may be used in every household, and most completely places even the lightest muslins beyond the danger of accidental combustion.

Send for a Pamphlet, to be had free of BRIGGS and Co., Licencees and Sole Manufacturers (Proprietors of the Patent Australian Starch).

Sold Wholesale only at the Works, 20, Great Peter-street, Westminster, S.W.; and by E. C. Walker and Co., Steam Mills, 28, St. John-street, E.C.

Agents wanted in every town in the kingdom.

HIGHLY APPROVED IN THE

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

BREAD WITHOUT YEAST

may always be insured light, pure, and wholesome.

The Rev. G. Pillgrem, Independent Minister, Swindon, certifies of WHEELER'S PASTRY POWDER:—"A valuable substitute for yeast, eggs, and butter; it is used in bread and cakes, and in all pastry coming to my table."

Packets, 1d., 2d., and 6d. each, with choice receipts for cakes, &c., at small cost.

Retailed by Grocers—corner of Berners-street; 12, Johnson-place, Harrow-road; 77, Aldergate-street; 4, Richmond-road, Westbourne-grove, Baywater, and others in due course, as they are supplied by the Proprietor, C. A. Wheeler, Swindon, Wilts.

CAUTION.—LAZENBY'S HARVEY'S

SAUCE, manufactured from the late Elizabeth Lazenby's Original Receipt, bears the names and signature of her grandson, Charles Lazenby, on the front and back labels and wrappers, and not any third label on the necks of the bottles.

Sold by respectable Sauce Dealers throughout the Kingdom; and Wholesale at the Manufactory, 160, Upper Thames-street, E.C.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER.

In One Bottle, price 2s. 6d., enclosed in a Case, with Spoon and Measure.

This useful APERIENT PREPARATION, besides forming an equally efficient and far more agreeable Draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and without trouble. To allay Fever, or Thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught. It will keep in any climate, and is not injured by the longest sea voyage or land journey.

Prepared by BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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LONDON: WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1860.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

TRUTH AT A DISTANCE.

"The eye sees not itself,
But by reflection from some other thing."

Pio Nono deserves our commiseration. He is passing through "a great fight of affliction" without catching the faintest glimmer of its purpose. He knows not that from the troubles and losses that have overtaken him, there is gradually evolving a pregnant truth. He might, if he understood his position, console himself by the reflection that, in one sense, he is "a city set upon a hill"—that he is passively teaching the world a great lesson—and that the more thoroughly he is stripped of all his temporal dignities and possessions, the more fruitful will be the instruction he is conveying to present and coming generations of Christian men. His experience is setting forth in the most vivid light the saying of our Lord, "My kingdom is not of this world." His relation to the new Italian kingdom is teaching men to draw well-marked distinctions between the proper functions of the Prince and of the Priest, and to see the essential incompatibility, when held by the same hands, of the "sceptred way" of monarchs, and the spiritual authority of ecclesiastics. The Roman Court is regarded as the great anomaly of the times. Civil power wielded by clerics, law administered by prelates, the machinery of police under cardinal directions, and, finally, international relations mixed up with the claims of Holy Church—such is the grand mistake which Europe is intent on studying in the existing position and prospects of the Roman principality and see.

Nowhere does the lesson seem to have been more aptly received and more readily learnt than in England. Excluding, perhaps, a few Roman Catholics, full-blown, and in the bud, the people of Great Britain, through all the varieties of religious denominations, are unanimously of opinion that the temporal dominion of the Pope should cease, and that an Italian principedom cannot be necessary to the suitable exercise of priestly functions. Go through society, and you will find it difficult to pick out a man of ordinary intelligence who dissents from this opinion. Take up the press, and you see it everywhere insisted upon as incontrovertible. From all our pulpits, whether in or out of the Establishment, upon all our platforms, political and religious, by all parties, Tory, Whig, and Radical, the truth is being proclaimed that the Pope, as a spiritual ruler, is only hampered by his political responsibilities, and that the Pope, as a sovereign Prince, is unfitted for rule by his ecclesiastical relations and duties. All are convinced that the two dissimilar kinds of authority, thus united in the same person, instead of mutually strengthening, practically paralyse one another. We wonderingly smile at the importance attached by Pio Nono to his petty principedom. We are astounded at the eagerness with which he clutches at political help, and at the tenacity with which he grasps the scanty remnants of his temporal power. We find it hard to account for that

blindness, little short, in our view, of judicial, which fails to see in passing events a rare opportunity for commending and displaying to the world the Divine origin and spiritual independence of the Church; and after reading with mingled pity and shame one of the Holy Father's allocutions, we fall straightway into a musing attitude of mind, and reflect upon the obscuring and perverting influence of early education and lifelong habit. In fact, we are at just the right distance from the truth in question to see its configuration most distinctly.

But now, suppose the Pope of Rome should suddenly and effectually do what is required of him by public opinion in this country. Suppose him to resign for ever his political status as a prince, on the ground of its essential incompatibility with his functions as a priest. Would he not be in a position to urge with irresistible force the application of our own maxims to our own condition? "You have been marvellously acute," he might say, "in discovering the source of my weakness, but you have entirely overlooked your own. Wherein lies the difference between my principedom and your baronies?—between the Pope as a temporal prince, and a bishop as a civil legislator?—between the union of Church and State in my person and Court, and the union of Church and State in your law and constitution? Which of your arguments that told against me, does not equally tell against yourselves? Of which of the bishops holding forth on my inconsistency for attaching high importance to my temporal dignity, might I not say,

"Mutata nomine,
De te fabula narratur?"

You ridiculed my distress in prospect of the loss of my sovereignty—but when is it that you cry out most poignantly, "The Church is in danger"? You cannot reconcile my want of faith with the pretensions of my Church against which I have been wont to declare that "the gates of hell shall not prevail." Well, but look at home. Shift the wallet, and examine the contents of that one into which you have cast your own errors. You, too, believe in the indestructibility of your Church; but no finger ever touches even the outermost frieze of her temporalities, but you are in an agony of fear. You pass by in silence and with apparent unconcern, the subversion by your own doctors of the very foundations of a Scriptural belief—you permit *Essays and Reviews* which undermine all the bases of a supernatural revelation to issue from your professorial chairs, and you make no protest—but let any one threaten your rates, your fees, your rent-charges, your episcopal thrones, your legislative privileges, your political pre-eminence, and your lamentations are as loud, and your forgetfulness of your Master as complete, and your fears of ruin as overwhelming, as ever were mine. Why not listen to the admonition of Scripture, "Physician, heal thyself"? If the temporal authority of the Pope is bad at Rome, what can justify the temporal exaltation of the bishops in England? "Brothers, brothers, we are both in the wrong!"

We wonder what our State-Church dignitaries would say to such a retort from such a quarter. They think, no doubt, that the laity of England are as unobservant as they themselves are silent on this head. They will, however, find before long that the voice from Rome has been very widely heard. Between political power and spiritual efficiency, intelligent Englishmen are beginning to recognise very marked distinctions. Nothing crumbles away our prejudices, nor enlarges and liberalises our ideas, more than travel in foreign countries. Every newspaper reader is a traveller now-a-days. We are as conversant with what is passing in Italy, almost as interested, as are the inhabitants of that Peninsula. Italian affairs pass daily under our inspection. We read them in the light of general principles. We fall back for guidance and inspiration upon common sense and Christian truth. We habituate ourselves in the application of sound theoretical maxims to the everyday affairs of the country

which absorbs so much of our interest. We thus become familiar with leading principles, and with the mode of applying them to passing events. And does any prelate hope that when our minds come back from Italy to England, from Rome to London, from the Vatican to the House of Lords, they will forget everything they have learned, and accept for gospel what, beyond the Alps, they condemned as imposture? The truth is, the Italian question is the grandest form of the Anti-State-Church question, and whilst men are studying its various phases, they are unconsciously imbibing all the main principles of the Liberation Society.

The tide of opinion flows in upon the hard beach of traditional and conventional lore and law. Nothing can stop it. Here in this nook it may seem to recede; but look round, and you may perceive unerring signs of progress. Everywhere the same fundamental truth is forcing itself under observation in the most practical shapes. Everywhere the working out of spiritual ends by political means is producing painful and even dangerous anomalies. We are now studying the first principles of reason and religion at Rome, the University, as it were, of old-world wisdom. The time is not far off when we shall make use of the knowledge we have gained there for home purposes.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The closing meetings of this body were held at Nottingham, on Friday week; the Rev. Canon Brooks in the chair.

The Rev. H. M'GILL, Glasgow, read a paper on the subject of the late revival in Scotland. He said that among the fishing population on the east coast, in the large cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, and Aberdeen, as well as in the towns of Ayrshire, the revival had spread. On the west coast, also, the revival had spread to Campbelltown, Lewis, Islay, and other of the West Highland group of islands. In Islay, hundreds and thousands now meet for prayer, where there were formerly nothing but irreligion and carelessness. This revival in Scotland was preceded by prayer meetings.

A hymn was then sung, and the Rev. Dr. BROWN, Aberdeen, read a powerfully written paper on "United and Universal Prayer throughout the entire Church;" and said that the Alliance had set apart the second week in January, 1861, for that purpose.

The Rev. RUSSELL COPE then engaged in prayer, after which the doxology was sung, and the devotional meeting was brought to a close.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, which was crowded.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY read letters of salutation from Berlin, from the Central German Committee of the Alliance for Switzerland, and for all evangelical French-speaking populations; and also a letter from the Paris committee. He had, besides these, a letter from Belgium, and another from Constantinople, which had arrived that morning. He also read a resolution on religious revivals, expressing a belief—

That, with the Divine blessing, the Evangelical Alliance might be the means of reviving the spirit of religion by directing attention to the subject in all parts of the country, and by other means. In the attainment of this object the Conference instructs the Committee of the Council, first, to take immediate steps to have the papers now read published at a very low price, for general distribution; second, to invite suitable persons resident in the scenes of the revivals, and who are peculiarly acquainted with some of its effects, to visit parts of the country where a desire may be expressed to receive information; and thirdly, to suggest to members throughout the country to meet, in however small numbers, for the following objects, namely—for prayer, and for considering the propriety of purchasing and distributing the paper, and to inform the Committee of Council of the Evangelical Alliance in London, of any cases in which it is thought desirable to request visits through such means as have been referred to; and to consider the practicability of convening a conference on the same subject similar to the Liverpool Conference, with means for hearing facts and prayer.

The Rev. GEORGE SCOTT (Wesleyan) spoke of the revival in Scandinavia, and the Rev. Prebendary VENN of the revival in Wales. The former narrated several interesting particulars, which showed that the Royal family of Sweden, the ladies of the court, and the nobles of the land, as well as the humbler classes, were deeply impressed with religious sentiments, and Count Stakelberg, one of the wealthiest nobles in the realm, had been instrumental in converting a large number of his tenants, and was altogether an indefatigable local preacher.

The most notable speech of the day was that of the

MAPPIN'S CUTLERY AND ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE

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Do. Forks	36 0	48 0	54 0	70 0	60 0	78 0	72 0	72 0
Dessert Spoons	27 0	36 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0	54 0	54 0
Do. Forks	27 0	36 0	40 0	50 0	44 0	54 0	54 0	54 0
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6 lb. of very Choice Souchong .. 3s. 8d. £1 2 0	1 lb. of Best Bermuda Arrowroot .. 1s. 4d. £0 1 4
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An Elastic Monthly Suspensory Bandage, solely invented for the convenience and comfort of Ladies, 3s. 6d.—Ladies' Surgical Stays, Belts, Monitors, Dumb Bells, &c.—Spinal Apparatus, Leg Instruments, &c.—Elastic Stockings, to lace or draw on, 6s., 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and upwards.—Trusses, 10s., 15s., 21s., and upwards.—Riding Belts, 3s. 6d. upwards.—Artificial Legs and Arms, Spring Crutches, &c.—India Rubber Urinals, for railway or night use.—Corsets for Spinal Affections, Corpulency, &c. and every other department connected with the business.

Address—T. CLAY and CO., 4, KING-STREET, COVENT-GARDEN, LONDON, W.C.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

(Advanced only 1s. per gallon at present.)

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 8d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London, or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

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THE CHEAPEST WINES in ENGLAND
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FRENCH PORT, 22s. and 24s. per dozen.
CLARET, 24s., 30s., 36s. per dozen.
SHERRY, 21s., 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.
PORT, 24s., 28s., 32s. per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE (very superior), 36s. per dozen.
FINEST SCHIEDAM HOLLANDS, 28s. per case.
FINE COGNAC BRANDY, 22s. per gallon.
NONPAREIL BRANDY, 15s. per gallon.
COLONIAL WINES, 24s. per dozen.

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HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP
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Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Sold by all Grocers and Druggists.

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USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED in the ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundry says, that although she has tried Wheatstarch, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

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(Signed) "ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D."

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BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills Mice and Sparrows on the Spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor danger in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

Agents: Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; B. Yates and Co., 25, Budge-row; Morgan Brothers, How-lane, London; and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

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FLOUR, warranted free from adulteration, to any part of London (not less than 14 lbs.) carriage free.—Whites, for pastry, at per bushel (56 lbs.), 11s. 8d.; Households, recommended for bread-making, 11s. 6d.; Seconds, 10s. 4d.; Meal, for brown bread, 10s. 4d.

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Directions for bread-making gratis. Terms cash. A half sack or upwards free to any railway station (200 miles).

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The FINEST WEST INDIA—1s. 4d. per lb.

The FINEST EAST INDIA or MOCHA—1s. 6d. per lb.

The Firm give no credit, employ neither Canvasers, Travellers, nor Agents, give no Commission, suffer no Losses either by bad debts or a Sugar Trade; but, as the drawbacks under these various heads usually average about 10 per cent on the Tea and Coffee return, they give this 10 per cent. to their customers by supplying families 10 per cent. below the prices of every house in the trade.

The characters of each are very carefully given, and they guarantee them to be what they are represented.

MOORE, BROTHERS, and COMPANY, MERCHANTS,
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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

TRUTH AT A DISTANCE.

"The eye sees not itself,
But by reflection from some other thing."

Pio Nono deserves our commiseration. He is passing through "a great fight of affliction" without catching the faintest glimmer of its purpose. He knows not that from the troubles and losses that have overtaken him, there is gradually evolving a pregnant truth. He might, if he understood his position, console himself by the reflection that, in one sense, he is "a city set upon a hill"—that he is passively teaching the world a great lesson—and that the more thoroughly he is stripped of all his temporal dignities and possessions, the more fruitful will be the instruction he is conveying to present and coming generations of Christian men. His experience is setting forth in the most vivid light the saying of our Lord, "My kingdom is not of this world." His relation to the new Italian kingdom is teaching men to draw well-marked distinctions between the proper functions of the Prince and of the Priest, and to see the essential incompatibility, when held by the same hands, of the "sceptred sway" of monarchs, and the spiritual authority of ecclesiastics. The Roman Court is regarded as the great anomaly of the times. Civil power wielded by clerics, law administered by prelates, the machinery of police under cardinal directions, and, finally, international relations mixed up with the claims of Holy Church—such is the grand mistake which Europe is intent on studying in the existing position and prospects of the Roman principality and see.

Nowhere does the lesson seem to have been more aptly received and more readily learnt than in England. Excluding, perhaps, a few Roman Catholics, full-blown, and in the bud, the people of Great Britain, through all the varieties of religious denominations, are unanimously of opinion that the temporal dominion of the Pope should cease, and that an Italian principedom cannot be necessary to the suitable exercise of priestly functions. Go through society, and you will find it difficult to pick out a man of ordinary intelligence who dissents from this opinion. Take up the press, and you see it everywhere insisted upon as incontrovertible. From all our pulpits, whether in or out of the Establishment, upon all our platforms, political and religious, by all parties, Tory, Whig, and Radical, the truth is being proclaimed that the Pope, as a spiritual ruler, is only hampered by his political responsibilities, and that the Pope, as a sovereign Prince, is unfitted for rule by his ecclesiastical relations and duties. All are convinced that the two dissimilar kinds of authority, thus united in the same person, instead of mutually strengthening, practically paralyse one another. We wonderingly smile at the importance attached by Pio Nono to his petty principedom. We are astounded at the eagerness with which he clutches at political help, and at the tenacity with which he grasps the scanty remnants of his temporal power. We find it hard to account for that

blindness, little short, in our view, of judicial, which fails to see in passing events a rare opportunity for commending and displaying to the world the Divine origin and spiritual independence of the Church; and after reading with mingled pity and shame one of the Holy Father's allocutions, we fall straightway into a musing attitude of mind, and reflect upon the obscuring and perverting influence of early education and lifelong habit. In fact, we are at just the right distance from the truth in question to see its configuration most distinctly.

But now, suppose the Pope of Rome should suddenly and effectually do what is required of him by public opinion in this country. Suppose him to resign for ever his political *status* as a prince, on the ground of its essential incompatibility with his functions as a priest. Would he not be in a position to urge with irresistible force the application of our own maxims to our own condition? "You have been marvellously acute," he might say, "in discovering the source of my weakness, but you have entirely overlooked your own. Wherein lies the difference between my principedom and your baronies?—between the Pope as a temporal prince, and a bishop as a civil legislator?—between the union of Church and State in my person and Court, and the union of Church and State in your law and constitution? Which of your arguments that told against me, does not equally tell against yourselves? Of which of the bishops holding forth on my inconsistency for attaching high importance to my temporal dignity, might I not say,

"Mutato nomine,
De te fabula narratur?"

You ridiculed my distress in prospect of the loss of my sovereignty—but when is it that you cry out most poignantly, "The Church is in danger"? You cannot reconcile my want of faith with the pretensions of my Church against which I have been wont to declare that "the gates of hell shall not prevail." Well, but look at home. Shift the wallet, and examine the contents of that one into which you have cast your own errors. You, too, believe in the indestructibility of your Church; but no finger ever touches even the outermost frieze of her temporalities, but you are in an agony of fear. You pass by in silence and with apparent unconcern, the subversion by your own doctors of the very foundations of a Scriptural belief—you permit *Essays and Reviews* which undermine all the bases of a supernatural revelation to issue from your professorial chairs, and you make no protest—but let any one threaten your rates, your fees, your rent-charges, your episcopal thrones, your legislative privileges, your political pre-eminence, and your lamentations are as loud, and your forgetfulness of your Master as complete, and your fears of ruin as overwhelming, as ever were mine. Why not listen to the admonition of Scripture, "Physician, heal thyself"? If the temporal authority of the Pope is bad at Rome, what can justify the temporal exaltation of the bishops in England? "Brothers, brothers, we are both in the wrong!"

We wonder what our State-Church dignitaries would say to such a retort from such a quarter. They think, no doubt, that the laity of England are as unobservant as they themselves are silent on this head. They will, however, find before long that the voice from Rome has been very widely heard. Between political power and spiritual efficiency, intelligent Englishmen are beginning to recognise very marked distinctions. Nothing crumbles away our prejudices, nor enlarges and liberalises our ideas, more than travel in foreign countries. Every newspaper reader is a traveller now-a-days. We are as conversant with what is passing in Italy, almost as interested, as are the inhabitants of that Peninsula. Italian affairs pass daily under our inspection. We read them in the light of general principles. We fall back for guidance and inspiration upon common sense and Christian truth. We habituate ourselves in the application of sound theoretical maxims to the everyday affairs of the country

which absorbs so much of our interest. We thus become familiar with leading principles, and with the mode of applying them to passing events. And does any prelate hope that when our minds come back from Italy to England, from Rome to London, from the Vatican to the House of Lords, they will forget everything they have learned, and accept for gospel what, beyond the Alps, they condemned as imposture? The truth is, the Italian question is the grandest form of the Anti-State-Church question, and whilst men are studying its various phases, they are unconsciously imbibing all the main principles of the Liberation Society.

The tide of opinion flows in upon the hard beach of traditional and conventional lore and law. Nothing can stop it. Here in this nook it may seem to recede; but look round, and you may perceive unerring signs of progress. Everywhere the same fundamental truth is forcing itself under observation in the most practical shapes. Everywhere the working out of spiritual ends by political means is producing painful and even dangerous anomalies. We are now studying the first principles of reason and religion at Rome, the University, as it were, of old-world wisdom. The time is not far off when we shall make use of the knowledge we have gained there for home purposes.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The closing meetings of this body were held at Nottingham, on Friday week; the Rev. Canon Brooks in the chair.

The Rev. H. M'GILL, Glasgow, read a paper on the subject of the late revival in Scotland. He said that among the fishing population on the east coast, in the large cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, Dundee, and Aberdeen, as well as in the towns of Ayrshire, the revival had spread. On the west coast, also, the revival had spread to Campbeltown, Lewis, Islay, and other of the West Highland group of islands. In Islay, hundreds and thousands now meet for prayer, where there were formerly nothing but irreligion and carelessness. This revival in Scotland was preceded by prayer meetings.

A hymn was then sung, and

The Rev. Dr. BROWN, Aberdeen, read a powerfully written paper on "United and Universal Prayer throughout the entire Church;" and said that the Alliance had set apart the second week in January, 1861, for that purpose.

The Rev. RUSSELL COPE then engaged in prayer, after which the doxology was sung, and the devotional meeting was brought to a close.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, which was crowded.

Sir CULLING EARDLEY read letters of salutation from Berlin, from the Central German Committee of the Alliance for Switzerland, and for all evangelical French-speaking populations; and also a letter from the Paris committee. He had, besides these, a letter from Belgium, and another from Constantinople, which had arrived that morning. He also read a resolution on religious revivals, expressing a belief—

That, with the Divine blessing, the Evangelical Alliance might be the means of reviving the spirit of religion by directing attention to the subject in all parts of the country, and by other means. In the attainment of this object the Conference instructs the Committee of the Council, first, to take immediate steps to have the papers now read published at a very low price, for general distribution; second, to invite suitable persons resident in the scenes of the revivals, and who are peculiarly acquainted with some of its effects, to visit parts of the country where a desire may be expressed to receive information; and thirdly, to suggest to members throughout the country to meet, in however small numbers, for the following objects, namely—for prayer, and for considering the propriety of purchasing and distributing the paper, and to inform the Committee of Council of the Evangelical Alliance in London, of any cases in which it is thought desirable to request visits through such means as have been referred to; and to consider the practicability of convening a conference on the same subject similar to the Liverpool Conference, with means for hearing facts and prayer.

The Rev. GEORGE SCOTT (Wesleyan) spoke of the revival in Scandinavia, and the Rev. Prebendary VENN of the revival in Wales. The former narrated several interesting particulars, which showed that the Royal family of Sweden, the ladies of the court, and the nobles of the land, as well as the humbler classes, were deeply impressed with religious sentiments, and Count Stakelberg, one of the wealthiest nobles in the realm, had been instrumental in converting a large number of his tenants, and was altogether an indefatigable local preacher.

The most notable speech of the day was that of the

Rev. SAMUEL MINTON (Episcopalian), who said a local paper that morning had characterised ministers of the Church of England who belonged to the Evangelical Alliance as refractory and ill-instructed. He did not believe that. If it could be proved that to hold out the right hand of fellowship to those who held the faith of Jesus in sincerity was forbidden by the English Episcopal Church, it would be a more tremendous argument against his church than he had ever yet heard, and he would not, if it were true, remain within its pale for a single day. (Cheers.) He rather thought the writer of the letter in question was not a member of the Church of England, or he would not be so ill-instructed regarding the teachings of his church. He (Mr. Minton) was taught by his church that "the Church of Christ is a congregation of faithful men, in which the pure Word of God is preached, and the Sacraments are administered." (Cheers, which drowned the rest of the sentence.) The Alliance had all but wholly originated the movement of united preaching in London. He held that the Gospel ought to be preached in any place, to all that would hear. And another principle was affirmed by those services in London, that there was nothing official in the act of preaching—that it did not require official sanction to preach the Gospel, but that any little boy who knew Christ and spoke of him in the streets was truly preaching the Gospel. (Cheers.) Then the Alliance, to crown all, had established the system of united communion, which was found so refreshing a season lately in the metropolis. These were the practical fruits of the Alliance.

Sir CULLING E. BARDLEY mentioned that two funds would be raised, one for the evangelisation of Italy, and another for the evangelisation of Germany, and would be administered under the direction of the Council of the Alliance. He then read a correspondence respecting the Mortara case which had been initiated by the Universal Israelite Alliance at Paris. He then asked the meeting to pray earnestly for the liberation of the child Mortara, and to signify the same by rising, when every person present stood on his feet with one consent, amidst loud cheers. "Shall the child be free?" said Sir Culling, and the entire assembly cried out, "He shall be free." "Then," said the chairman, "by God's grace he shall be free." (Loud cheers.) The meeting was closed by repeating the Lord's prayer, and the apostolic benediction. The Alliance thus brought its labours to a conclusion.

MORE CHURCHYARD BURIAL DIFFICULTIES.

PENALTIES OF BEING UNBAPTIZED.—A correspondent of the *Kendal Mercury* calls attention to the strange proceedings of the Rev. C. M. Preston, of Warcop, who refused the customary usages and full Christian burial to the mortal remains of James Balmer, aged twelve years, son of Robert Balmer, a respectable farmer and parishioner, residing at Bleatarn.

In order that the truth of the matter may be clearly understood by the public, it will be necessary that they should be informed of our local parochial customs on these solemn and melancholy occasions. On the natural death of any one in the parish, or out of it, if they belong to it, notice is given to the clerk or sexton, and he tolls the "death bell," informing all inquirers of the name, &c., of the deceased. In the ceremony of the funeral, previous to "lifting the corpse," the clerk sings a solemn appropriate Psalm, and, in passing through the village, does the same. As they move along the Church-lane, the bell again tolls the "funeral knell" till the solemn group arrive at the church-gate. The minister there meets them, repeating, as he leads into the body of the church, those beautiful and sublime words of our Saviour commencing the order for the burial of our dead. The order then proceeds as in the Prayer-book. After the Benediction has been pronounced, the bell again tolls a last sad farewell to the departed dead, and all is finished. A painful omission of these customs was committed on the death and burial of Mr. Balmer's son. When notice of his death was given, the "bell was not tolled" at the lifting of the corpse, the clerk had been instructed not to sing his solemn Psalm in passing through the villages of Bleatarn and Warcop; he again omitted this customary duty in coming along the Church-lane, and no bell was heard to remind the living that the grave would soon close for ever from mortal eye the last remains of a departed fellow-creature. When they arrived at the church gates, they were kept standing in painful suspense for several minutes, by the minister, who was standing at the church door "peeping at them," instead of coming to meet them. When he did deign to come, without uttering one word of the burial service, he led them not to the church, but to the grave side, and there only read the portion of the service taken from the 15th chap. of Cor.,—even the Benediction was not pronounced. There was a simultaneous outburst of indignation from all present, which even the hallowed presence of the dead could not restrain. But why this strange conduct? The answer is easily understood, when once given. The father (Mr. Balmer) is a "Wesleyan Methodist," has had his children baptized by a minister of his own body—and did not, during the illness of his son, send Mr. Preston notice of that illness, nor give "any intimation that a visit from so worthy a Vicar would be acceptable." For the first and last of these offences, his "reverence" had no power to punish; but in the article of "baptism," he makes or sees a whip, and hesitates not to deny Christian burial to Mr. Balmer's son unless he (Mr. B.) furnishes Mr. Preston a "proper legal certificate" of his son's baptism. 'Tis in vain he is told that the lad was baptized at a public meeting. His pound of flesh he must have, or we must reap the whirlwind of his "reverence's interdict."

REFUSAL TO BURY A DRUNKARD.—At Frome on Monday considerable stir was made by the circumstances under which a man has been buried here. An inquest was held a day or two since on a man named Deacon, who was for many years a grave-

digger at the parish church, when the jury returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes." It appears that application to bury the deceased was made to the Rev. J. Shaw, one of the curates of the parish church, the vicar of which, the Rev. W. J. E. Bennett, is now travelling on the Continent. Mr. Shaw refused to bury the man Deacon, as did also the Rev. Mr. Bedford, the other curate. They alleged as a reason, it is said, the dissolute habits of deceased, and that some years since he was sentenced to some months' imprisonment for being concerned with others in stealing from the church some cloth. However this may be, they refused to bury the man, and it was determined to inter him at the Wesleyan chapel. The relatives, however, subsequently altered their resolve, and determined to force his burial in the parish churchyard. At four o'clock on Monday, therefore, the body was brought to the churchyard, attended by four mourners and a large crowd. The grave was found to be only partially dug, and having waited for this to be completed, the coffin was lowered, and, without a word of prayer or other service, the wife threw in a clod, and the party withdrew, amid the loud execrations of the crowd on the conduct of the clergymen. There is no doubt that this extraordinary conduct will be immediately brought under the notice of the bishop of the diocese.—*Western Daily Press.*

THE HORSEY BURIAL CASE.—Our readers will remember that, some time previous to the late session, the intention was announced of bringing in, as soon as opportunity permitted, a bill to enable Dissenting ministers to officiate at interments in consecrated ground, in cases where either there was no unconsecrated burial-ground in the parish, or where relatives of the deceased had already been interred in the parish churchyard. The recent painful occurrence at Horsey, in Norfolk, renders it obvious that the necessary efforts must now be made to pass that bill into law. While we think that the present state of the law is one presenting great difficulties in the way of whichever party—the parishioners or the incumbent—assumes to take the initiative, we certainly do not believe that in any case a bereaved person need submit to the interment of his lost one like a dog in a ditch. He may lawfully feel, he may lawfully express, his feelings in the way inevitable to human nature. Surely it cannot be brawling to cry, "God be merciful to me a sinner!" nor can the law hold it "disquieting" to Christ's appointed minister to repeat in his hearing the words, "I am the resurrection and the life." The fact that in free England it should have been possible for a public functionary to harass reputable people as did the well-meaning Rev. Edward Pole Neale by the recent prosecution of Joseph Fish and Ann Nockolds, shows how little our Church Establishment is in harmony with either public feeling or modern law.—*The Liberator.*

THE LONDON BAPTISTS AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

On Wednesday last the quarterly meeting of the London Board of Baptist Ministers was held at the Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street. There was a large attendance, including the Revs. W. Barker, J. Blomfield, W. H. Bonner, S. Brown, W. Brock, S. Bird, P. Cater, G. W. Fishbourne, J. H. Hinton, W. Miall, J. H. Millard, C. Stovel, R. Ware, F. Wills, and S. Wills, D.D. The Rev. J. H. Hinton was called to the chair. The Rev. W. Barker, the secretary, observed that a committee had been appointed to consider the relations of Dr. Baron Stow, an eminent Baptist minister of Boston, to slavery. A report had been made, accepted, and forwarded to Dr. Baron Stow, with a letter courteously requesting him to make such a statement in reply as he deemed desirable. Six months had elapsed, and, though a second request had been forwarded to him, no reply had been made. The secretary, however, had been informed, through another channel, that Dr. Baron Stow did not intend to reply. The Rev. W. H. Bonner, by request, reviewed the progress of the inquiry, and read the report. The Rev. C. Stovel moved that the report be adopted, and a committee of three be appointed to prepare an address to the American Baptists, based upon the facts which had been evolved during the inquiry. It was seconded by the Rev. J. H. Millard. An animated and extended discussion took place, evincing much sympathy for the slave. The Rev. W. H. Bonner made an able speech, offering proofs for every statement made in the report, and answering every objection made to it. He placed on the table a printed form of the deed of Dr. Baron Stow's chapel, which provided that pews should only be let to respectable white persons, and pleaded eloquently in behalf of four millions of fellow-men in bondage, and also for the purity of the British churches endangered by the visits of pro-slavery American ministers, the representatives of churches corrupted by slavery, and greatly needing reformation. A resolution prepared by the chairman was then moved by the Rev. G. W. Fishbourne, seconded by the secretary, and adopted in substance as follows:—

That Dr. Baron Stow having returned no answer to the report sent to him in February last, this board are justified in concluding that its allegations are correct, and therefore do adopt the said report.

It was adopted with one dissentient. The motion of the Rev. C. Stovel was then adopted. The Rev. W. Brock moved that a committee of three be appointed to report the address, and that the Rev. C. Stovel be requested kindly to prepare it. The chairman and secretary were placed on the committee. The vote being put by the Rev. W. Brock, it was adopted. The proceedings were then brought to a close.

THE ARCHDEACON OF SURREY ON THE CHURCH AND ITS RATES.—Archdeacon Utterson held his primary visitation of the clergy of the deanery of Southwark, on Friday last, in the parish church of St. Saviour's. In the course of his charge he said:—A vast moral wilderness was still lying open before them unreclaimed. Amongst the higher circles of society education was poisoned by those hands which should profitably direct it—a system of education was being pursued which degraded all religion and sapped the foundation of all moral and social virtues. Then came the question, a question most momentous to the clergy—"How far is the Church fulfilling her mission?" What hold had she on the people at large? He said without hesitation that if the Church of England were not the Church of the people no other Church was. The census of 1851, falsified as it was, showed that there was a great preponderance in favour of the Church of England. A return which had been made by order of the House of Commons and the returns from the National Society showed that the number of children educated in the principles of the Church far exceeded those of other communions. The archdeacon defended the principle of Church-rates, and advised his auditors, clergy and laity, to defend their just rights against a political combination which attacked the constitution of the country as well as the existence of the Church.

CHURCH-RATES AT YARDLEY, NEAR BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting having been announced for Friday, the 2nd inst., to grant a Church-rate, some opponents assembled, but found that the notice on the church door had been altered to the 9th, and that no meeting was to be held that day. They, however, insisted that, as the notice had been put up for the 2nd, and remained unaltered on the other church doors, a meeting should be held, and, obtaining a churchwarden's permission to enter the vestry, to his consternation appointed one of their number to the chair, and passed unanimously a resolution "that no rate be granted for the year ending at Easter, 1861." The amazed churchwarden made no opposition, but refused to enter the proceedings in the minute book, directing the clerk, however, to take a copy of the resolution, which the chairman signed. The opponents were acting under the advice of Mr. Callaway, of the Liberation Society, and were glad enough at the issue, as their ecclesiastical matters have hitherto been managed in no very satisfactory manner.

PARLIAMENT AND THE CHURCH.—The *Guardian*, a High-Church journal, thus gives expression to the dissatisfaction of an influential section of the Establishment at its present position:—"We might go on to specify questions connected with education, discipline, and many other parts of our great Church machinery, which demand consideration, and that, too, of intelligent and experienced men. Nay, if it were only to undo the results of the confused and inconsistent legislation of late years connected with the Ecclesiastical Commission, and all the painful anomalies it has sanctioned, our laymen would find work enough cut out for them to do. Such chaotic Church Building Acts, such destruction of cathedral organisation, such unpractical reconstructions of dioceses, we should never have witnessed if there had been men of ability and experience to point out the blunders, and protest against the jobs, as they arose. Parliament is not now qualified, by knowledge or temper, for the work; it is likely to be less and less able to do it every year. Unless some method is found of securing lay co-operation in the Church herself, and so influencing the Commons through the constituencies, the Dissenters will soon have their own way with all that remains of the civil rights and political immunities with which other ages have been wise enough to invest her."

PASTOR CHINIQUEY IN LONDON.—The reformer of the Far West has only just arrived in London. We anticipate that, during his sojourn, he will speak at several meetings in various parts of the metropolis and its vicinity. It is satisfactory to learn that the temporal necessities of the struggling Protestant settlement in Illinois, now numbering some 6,000 souls, have been met by the liberal aid of fellow Christians, and still more by this year's bountiful harvest, succeeding the three years of famine. But the spiritual needs of newly-awakened myriads require provision in the way of preachers and teachers, churches and schools. Seven congregations are already dependent on the pastor's care, and others may be expected to rise up. His great anxiety is to establish on the mission a seminary for training young men as French-speaking evangelists. Upwards of thirty are ready to enlist in this work, but they are poor, and must be sustained as well as educated. [Pastor Chiniquey was to address a meeting at Exeter Hall last night.]

THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.—The Presbyterian Church of Victoria held a series of services on Tuesday, the 14th August, in commemoration of the confirmation by the Scottish Parliament of the Confession of Faith adopted by John Knox and his co-reformers, and the consequent renunciation of Popery as the established religion. A breakfast meeting in the Temperance Hall commenced the interesting proceedings of the day. The attendance of both ladies and gentlemen was good. Dr. Cairns occupied the chair. Among those present were the Bishop of Melbourne, Rev. Messrs. Draper, Hetherington, Ballantyne, Love (of Geelong), Storie (of Castle-maine), Fletcher, Morrison, McDonald, and several other clergymen of various denominations.—*Melbourne Christian Times.*

THE SCOTCH ESTABLISHED CLERGY IN EDINBURGH.—At a meeting of the Edinburgh Established Presbytery, held on Wednesday last, when the Annuity-tax Act was under discussion, the Rev.

Mr. Stewart, of Liberton, in reference to the proposal of an enthusiastic brother, that something should be done for the Old Church parish by voluntary efforts, stated as a matter of fact, of which the Presbytery were equally cognisant with himself, that:—

If they took away the stipend from the minister of the Old Church, or of St. George's Church, or of his church, or of any other church, and left them to the tender mercies of the community, he suspected their churches would be pretty nearly suppressed.

And what a picture of a Church, whose compulsory exactions are setting the whole community by the ears. Surrounded by numerous thriving congregations of Dissenters, which are cheerfully supporting their ministers in comfort and respectability, stands the Established Church of the country, of which one of its clergymen proclaims, in the ears of his Presbytery, that if left "to the tender mercies of the community, he suspected their churches would be pretty nearly suppressed!"—*Scottish Press*.

AN ENGLISH CHURCH AT NAPLES.—On Tuesday, the 23rd, a deputation on behalf of the English residents at Naples, headed by Messrs. Stamford and Maingay, acting as chapelwardens to the Church of England congregation, went to Caserta to present a memorial to the Dictator, that he would be pleased to grant permission to the English community at Naples to purchase a site whereon to erect a church. They found the illustrious General, not in the Royal apartments, but in a modest room where no King of the Two Sicilies had ever been; and upon making known the request of the British residents, Garibaldi immediately took up his pen and wrote as follows:—

[Translation.]—Grateful for the efficacious and generous sympathy of the English, the Dictator thinks this a very small return to make for so many services received from them in the support of the noble cause of the Italians. Not only is permission granted to erect a church within the limits of the capital to persons who worship the same God as the Italians, but the English are requested to accept as a national gift the small spot of ground required for the pious object for which they desire to use it.—G. GARIBALDI.

PROPOSED SUPPRESSION OF BISHOPRICS IN SWEDEN.—It is stated in a letter from Stockholm of the 22nd Oct., that the closing of the Diet had been postponed for a week, and that the order of the nobles had rejected, by thirty-seven votes to ten, a proposition for suppressing all the bishoprics of the kingdom except those of Upsala, Lund, and Herno-sund. The order of the clergy had previously rejected the same measure, but those of burgesses and peasants voted in favour of it.

THE NEW YORK EPISCOPAL CONVENTION AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—The *Guardian* correspondent reports that in the New York Diocesan Convention, which is just over, Mr. John Jay, grandson of the distinguished revolutionary leader of the same name—the first Chief Justice of the United States—offered some resolutions condemning very strongly the attempts to re-open the slave-trade which it is alleged have of late been made. These resolutions the convention, by a large majority, refused to entertain. Mr. Jay made his speech, however, and a full report of it appeared in the *New York Tribune*. It is an effective speech, and as a statement of the enormity of the slave-trade, and the extent to which it is carried on, is well worthy of careful consideration. It may seem strange to Englishmen that a synod of the church should refuse to pronounce on a question of this kind. Yet it would, I suppose, be maintained by those who joined in the adverse vote, that the Convention of New York had really nothing whatever to do with the matter. At the same time, the church in the United States is, I must admit, somewhat open to the charge of fearing to speak in any way on the subject of slavery.

THE GRANT-IN-AID SYSTEM IN INDIA.—Some time ago the Home Government withdrew the Grant-in-aid made to the Church Missionary Society by the Indian Government for the education of the Santhals. It appears that the Government of India have renewed the offer of such a grant on the original terms—the entire management of the schools, with the appointment and supervision of masters, being vested in the society's agents. The schools now contain upwards of 500 scholars, under the charge of fourteen masters, seventeen Santhals also being in training as future teachers.

Religious Intelligence.

PREACHING IN THE THEATRES.—The following were the preachers at the various services on Sunday:—Standard, Rev. J. Patterson; Sadler's Wells, Rev. T. E. Thoresby; Pavilion, Rev. T. Dugard; Victoria, Rev. W. Chalmers; Britannia, Rev. J. Graham. At St. James' Hall the Rev. G. Smith preached in the afternoon, and the Rev. H. Christopherson in the evening.

ADDITIONAL THEATRE SERVICES FOR THE WORKING CLASSES.—There are already two committees providing for the spiritual wants of the working classes of the metropolis. A third has now been formed, which comprises Lord Congleton, Captain Fishbourne, Dr. Gladstone, and Dr. Forbes Winslow among its members. In their preliminary announcement they say:—"The increasing anxiety on the part of the working classes to attend religious services has induced several gentlemen of various denominations to associate themselves for the purpose of opening additional theatres, halls, &c., for the coming winter. It is proposed, as one of the most important elements of this undertaking, to follow up the preaching with special after services for conversation for those who are anxious to be directed in

the way of salvation. A number of preachers, both clerical and lay, who have been specially raised up of God, are prepared to enter on this work."

PRESTON, LANCASHIRE.—The Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation assembling in Cannon-street Chapel, and will enter upon his ministry in that place in December.

MARLBOROUGH.—The Rev. R. H. Smith has been obliged, through serious illness, to resign the pastorate of the Independent Chapel at Marlborough, Wilts, after twenty years' labour.

MARKET HARBOROUGH.—The Rev. Charles Haworth, late of Lancashire College, who in June last accepted a unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in this town, but had been prevented by illness from entering upon the duties of his office, has, from the continuance of the same cause, found it necessary to resign.

SKIPTON CRAVEN.—The Rev. Richard Gibbs, of the Congregational Church, Skipton Craven, Yorkshire, has just resigned the pastorate after twenty-six years of faithful labour. The rev. gentleman was so weakened by an attack of paralysis in the early part of the year as to prevent the discharge of future ministerial duty. He retires from his public labours highly esteemed not only by his own church and congregation, but by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood generally.

ERITH.—A meeting of an interesting character was held on Wednesday evening, the 24th inst., in the new Congregational Church, Erith, on the occasion of the anniversary of the settlement of the pastor, and in commemoration of the liquidation of the debt on the building. Tea was provided at six o'clock, in the old chapel, which was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens. At seven, the friends assembled in the church. After singing and prayer the chairman (the Rev. Samuel March) delivered an appropriate address; the Rev. Mr. Pearsall and the Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Crayford, also spoke.

LOUGHBOROUGH-PARK CHAPEL.—This chapel, erected for the ministry of the Rev. Abraham Herschall, was opened for public worship on Tuesday, Oct. 23rd. The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel preached in the morning, and the Rev. Samuel Martin in the evening. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. Lewis Herschall, Pearsall, Robinson, and Stanford, co-pastor with the Rev. Dr. Steane. On the following Sabbath, the Rev. Ridley Herschall preached in the morning, the Rev. Newman Hall in the afternoon; and the Rev. Abraham Herschall in the evening. On all these occasions large congregations assembled, and the collections amounted to 108s.

SURREY MISSION.—The sixty-third autumnal meeting of this society was held at the Vineyard Chapel, Richmond, on Tuesday, Oct. 30th. The sermon at noon was preached by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel. A public meeting was held in the evening, Benjamin Scott, Esq., City Chamberlain, in the chair. There was a large attendance of the friends of the mission and of ministers of the county, the following of whom took part in the interesting and impressive services of the day:—Messrs. Tiddy, French (minister of the chapel), Evan Davies, Davison, Lord, Hall, Turquand, Byrnes, Lancaster, Ashton, Soule, John Dawson and John Churchill, Esqs. Also three of the missionaries.

RESUMPTION OF THE MIDNIGHT MEETINGS.—After an interval of about four months, the gentlemen forming the Committee for carrying out the Midnight Meeting movement for the reclamation of fallen women, determined to recommence holding the meetings at the West-end and other parts of the metropolis, and to continue them, not only throughout the winter, but up to August next, if they are enabled to do so. The proceedings of the first of these series of gatherings were brought to a close at three o'clock on Saturday morning, when more than twenty of the unfortunate women accepted the invitation offered them, and left the St. James's Restaurant, in Regent-street, in cabs, and accompanied by some members of the committee, to the homes belonging to the societies connected with the movement.

SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—The autumnal meeting of the western division of the Suffolk Congregational Union was held at Wickhambrook, on the 25th and 26th ult. The introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. Jonah Reeve, of Stowmarket, on Thursday evening. On Friday morning the ministers, delegates, and visitors transacted the business of the association, and in the afternoon re-assembled for devotional exercises, and the free discussion of important questions relating to ministerial efficiency and success, and the prosperity of the churches. A public service was held in the evening, when the Union sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Jones, of Ipswich, which was followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper. The address to the communicants and spectators was given by the Rev. John Burgess, of Melford.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. W. F. BURCHELL, OF ROCHDALE.—On Monday, a deputation from the inhabitants of Rochdale waited upon the Rev. W. F. Burchell, who has held the pastorate of the Baptist Chapel for a score of years, for the purpose of presenting a farewell address, to which were appended the signatures of John Bright, Esq., M.P., the Mayor (Thomas Ashworth, Esq.), six other magistrates, nearly all the Dissenting ministers of the town, Richard Stott, Esq., the town-clerk, Aldermen Healey, Livesey, and Stewart, and those of numbers of all classes of the inhabitants. The address was accompanied by 175s. 10s. in newly-issued gold, and the presentation was made by O.

Ormerod, Esq., being privately conducted, at the request of the reverend gentleman, who was deeply moved by the general token of respect. In the evening, the mayress, accompanied by several ladies, waited upon Mrs. Burchell, and presented her with a timepiece, suitably inscribed, a case of silver dessert knives and forks, and a silver shawl pin. Mr. Burchell leaves this morning for Blackpool, his new sphere of labour.—*Manchester Examiner*.

EASTCOMBE-STROUD.—The Baptist Chapel having been closed since June for rebuilding, was opened for Divine worship on Tuesday and Sunday, Oct. 2nd and 14th, 1860. On the afternoon of the former day, the Rev. O. Winalow, D.D., of Bath, preached a brief discourse (being, we regret to say, in ill-health), from Phil. i. 6. After the service about 450 persons took tea. In the evening the Rev. G. H. Lewis, of Cheltenham, preached a powerful sermon from John i. 24. The work not being complete, the chapel was closed again till the 14th, when the morning service was conducted by the pastor, who gave an address from John ii. 21, and the Rev. J. Penny, of Buckingham Chapel, Clifton, preached two impressive sermons from, in the afternoon, Gen. xxviii. 12, and the evening, Rev. xxii. 17. The attendance at all the services was large, and the spirit of them good. The collections, and the profits of the tea, amounted to about 40l., which, with subscription chiefly of the people themselves, make up the handsome sum of nearly 300l. The cost of the chapel is over 600l.

BASINGSTOKE, HANTS.—London-street Chapel, in this town, having been closed for enlargement and the erection of a new front elevation, was re-opened on Thursday, October 26, when two sermons were preached, that in the morning by the Rev. H. Allon, of Islington, that in the evening by the Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., of St. John's Wood. Dinner was provided in the school-room, at which more than a hundred persons were present. Afterwards a financial statement was made, from which it appeared that the total cost of the enlargement was expected to be about 720l., of which 350l. had been collected. Kindly congratulations and addresses were delivered by Dr. Ferguson, J. Tice, Esq., of Sopley-park, and by the Revs. P. Ward, H. Pawling, J. Ketley, and F. Meadows, which were acknowledged by the pastor of the church and his friends. On the following Sunday the Rev. R. Halley, D.D., of New College, preached two sermons, and urged upon the congregation the importance of being free from debt. The amount resulting from the two days' services was nearly 80l.

HALIFAX.—THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—Services were held on Sunday and a public meeting on Monday evening week, for the purpose of raising funds to clear off the debt remaining on the Baptist chapel, North-parade, Halifax. The Rev. G. H. Clarke, of Nottingham, preached morning and evening, and the Rev. R. Ingram, the pastor, in the afternoon. John Crossley, Esq., presided at the Monday evening's meeting. A financial statement was read by the Rev. R. Ingram. It appears that five years ago, the debt on this chapel (finished just before) was 1,500l., and the Messrs. Crossley engaged to pay the interest of the same, if the debt could be cleared off in five years. The congregation made great exertions to do this, and for four years succeeded, last year, however, falling rather short of the required amount, and leaving 350l. to be collected this year. Not only have they succeeded in raising this amount, but also an additional amount of 185l. expended in cleaning and repainting the edifice inside and outside. At the commencement of the meeting, there was a deficiency of 29l., but during its progress a collection was made, when the amount was obtained, and a few pounds over. The assembly then sang with much feeling, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," &c. Addresses were given during the evening by Mr. Ald. R. Crossley, the Rev. R. Springthorpe, Heptonstall; Mr. Daniel Wilson, Mr. Thos. Oakes, &c. &c.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND THE RAILWAY WORKMEN.—At the close of the service at All Saints Church, at Derby, on Thursday, a deputation of workmen from those employed at the Midland Railway station, were seen waiting about and were recognised by the Rev. F. J. Jones, of Darley, to whom they imparted a desire to have an interview with the Bishop of London. Mr. Jones obtained for them an introduction, and the bishop received his humble admirers with courtesy and cordiality. They expressed on behalf of themselves and their fellow-workmen a wish to hear the Right Rev. Bishop preach to them in their workshop, to which his lordship gladly assented, and appointed Friday, at dinner time, for delivering a sermon to them. The deputation thanked his lordship and withdrew. The workshops on Friday furnished a congregation 2,000 strong, to listen to the bishop's address. The large turning-shop was the place appointed for the service, and the platform of an engine, on the hand-rail of which was fixed a book-ward, served admirably for a pulpit. The large shop was filled with a most attentive audience, and, seen from the staircase, the scene was one which will not soon be forgotten. After singing, a blessing was sought, and his lordship read Romans xii. 1—11, and paused at the eleventh verse to show how Christian practice was based upon Christian doctrine in all the epistles of St. Paul, in the word of God in general, and in the life of every real Christian. The bishop, with much earnestness and feeling, pressed home these gospel truths upon all, concluding with prayer and the benediction. The doxology was then sung; and we cannot doubt but that many will remember and profit by the solemn and appropriate address of so

distinguished an occupant of the episcopal bench. The bishop's address was characterised by a feeling of intense earnestness, and was peculiarly suited to the occasion, and, from beginning to end, every word was distinctly heard throughout the large building. After the service, his lordship expressed his delight with the attention that was paid during the service, and after inspecting the locomotive-carriage department, the library, reading-room, lecture-room, and board-room, expressed himself as having been highly gratified with his visit to the station.—*Derby Reporter*.

JUBILEE SERVICES.—Sunday, the 28th ult., being the fifteenth anniversary of the opening of the Independent Chapel, Torpoint, Cornwall, special services were held throughout the day, the congregations on each occasion being exceedingly good, that in the evening crowded. The services were conducted by the voluntary preachers of the neighbourhood, to whose labours the Church is now indebted for the regular ministry of the Word, twelve of them taking part on this occasion. The interest excited and sustained throughout these lengthened services, together with the improvement both in the chapel and congregation during the last twelve months, show what may be done by drawing out the talent too frequently buried in the larger churches, on behalf of those unable to maintain an efficient pastor. On Monday evening a public tea-meeting was held, at which W. J. Holmden, Esq., of Plymouth, presided. About 200 sat down to a tea provided gratuitously by the ladies of the congregation, the proceeds being in aid of recent improvements in the chapel. On Tuesday evening the children of the Sabbath-school partook of a tea provided for them in the assembly-room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion, the whole of the meetings being of a character greatly encouraging to those who take an interest in the prosperity of this little cause.

TOWNLEY-STREET CHAPEL, MACCLESFIELD.—The ordination of the Rev. S. Wardlaw McAll, M.A., of Cheshunt College, to the pastorate of the Church and congregation assembling in the above place of worship, took place on Wednesday, Oct. 31st. The morning service was opened by the Rev. A. Clark, of Stockport; and the introductory discourse, which was a most able exposition of Congregationalism, was delivered by the Rev. G. B. Kidd, minister of Roestreet Chapel, Macclesfield. The questions were proposed by the Rev. Samuel Bowen, Mr. McAll's predecessor at Townley-street, and the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Samuel McAll, President of Hackney College, London. The Rev. Dr. Raffles then delivered the charge to the minister, taking as the theme of a most powerful and faithful discourse, the exhortation of St. Paul to Timothy, found in 1 Tim. iv. 12—16. The Rev. S. B. Schofield, of Burslem, concluded the service. The sermon to the people was preached in the evening of the same day by the Rev. Dr. Allott, President of Spring Hill College, the Rev. R. W. McAll, of Leicester, taking the introductory part of the service. Both services were very largely attended—the chapel being crowded, and were marked by a degree of solemnity and interest that was most impressive. Amongst the ministers present, of whom there were a large number, were the Rev. C. O'N. Pratt, M.A., Curate of Christ Church, Macclesfield, the Rev. R. G. Milne, of Tintwistle, the Revs. J. Buckley, and E. C. Joy, of Stockport, the Rev. W. B. Macwilliam, of Middlewich, Rev. J. Moore, of Congleton, and the Revs. W. Hurt (Wesleyan), and James Maden (Baptist) of Macclesfield.

ORDINATION SERVICE AT FRIAR-LANE CHAPEL, NOTTINGHAM.—A very interesting service was held on Wednesday evening last at Friar-lane Chapel, Nottingham, on the occasion of the ordination of the Rev. Adrian Van Andel. This gentleman, born in Holland, and naturalised in Germany, is now pastor of a Protestant church at Pesth, the capital of Hungary. He came to this country to be ordained in Scotland, but some formality made the performance of the ceremony impossible before the meeting of the Free General Assembly, which does not take place now for some months. Unable to remain so long away from home, Mr. Van Andel was on his way to London, when during his attendance at the meetings of the Evangelical Alliance in this town, it was suggested that he should be ordained in Nottingham. The ceremony of Wednesday was the result. The chapel was crowded in every part with an attentive audience, in which most of the congregations of the town were represented. The proceedings were opened with singing, after which the Rev. C. Clemanee, B.A., read Ephesians iii., and offered up prayer. The Rev. J. Matheson, B.A., then delivered a short introductory address, explaining the circumstances under which the ordination was held. After the 121st Psalm had been chanted, the Rev. A. Van Andel delivered a long and interesting statement as to his personal history, and present position. After pursuing this subject at considerable length, he earnestly commended himself to the prayers of those present, spoke hopefully of the prospects of his labours at Pesth, to which he will return encouraged and strengthened. The Rev. J. Wild expressed his great satisfaction at hearing from Mr. Van Andel an expression of opinions so coincident with those which are in England called Evangelical, and then remarked on the unusual circumstances of the service. Then turning to Mr. Van Andel, with words of cordial sympathy and affection, he gave to him, in his own name and that of his brethren, the right hand of fellowship, invoking upon him "grace, mercy, and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ." The Rev. J. Martin, B.A., then offered the ordination prayer, and a hymn was sung.

The Rev. W. R. Stevenson, M.A., then addressed to Mr. Van Andel some words of counsel and encouragement. Referring to the Apostle Paul, as a model of the Christian minister, he chose from his writings Col. i. 28, as a text for his remarks. The address terminated with an earnest personal appeal to those present. The proceedings ended with singing and prayer. Besides those mentioned as taking part in the proceedings, the following ministers were present and cordially concurred in them:—the Revs. E. G. Cecil, W. Underwood, and J. J. Goadby.—*Abridged from the Nottingham Daily Express*.

LYNN.—The Rev. E. Price, who for about four years has officiated at the Independent Chapel, New Conduit-street, in this town, took his farewell of his congregation on the evening of Sunday last. A much larger attendance than usual was the consequence. On the following evening a special tea-meeting of the members of the church and congregation, and of such of his friends as chose to avail themselves of it, was held in the Albion Hall. About 160 sat down to tea; at the conclusion of which, Mr. John G. Wigg was voted to the chair, who, with the Rev. Mr. Attenborough, of Sutton, Messrs. Satterby, Burton, W. Armes, T. Hall, and many others, addressed the meeting. Mr. Burton, during his address, mentioned that a few friends had thought it very desirable that their friend Mr. Price should carry with him to Edinburgh some slight memorial or remembrance of his residence amongst them, all idea of "testimonial" being, however, entirely disclaimed, and that many friends not in any way connected with New Conduit-street had added their contributions with hearty good will. The result was, that he had now the pleasure to present a watch to their late minister. The rev. gentleman said, he should much value the gift as a pleasing reminiscence of Lynn. The evening passed off very pleasantly, and the company at the close severally took leave of the reverend gentleman and his family. The watch cost twenty guineas.—*Norfolk News*.

A BISHOP PREACHING IN A MINE.—On Friday evening last a most earnest and impressive sermon was delivered in St. James's Church, Wednesbury, to the working classes, by Bishop Spencer (late of Madras). A fortnight before, while staying with the Rev. R. Twigg, the incumbent of the church, the Bishop expressed a wish to see one of the mines, and upon being asked to address the miners, most readily consented. At noon the descent was made into a limestone pit, six hundred feet deep, belonging to Messrs. Lloyd and Co. After having explored the pit, and seen the men engaged in their laborious occupation, the Bishop and his party adjourned to what has been called (and may now very appropriately be called) "the chapel," and waited for the congregation to assemble. It was a most striking sight. Each miner approached the place of meeting slowly and silently, with a candle in his hand, by the dim light of which he had been working. He sat down upon the ground, and stuck his candle upon some point of the limestone; while on every side was heard the blasting of the rocks, which one or two had been left behind to superintend. Although there were nearly a hundred men present, scarcely a word was uttered during the whole meal. When it was finished, at the Bishop's request, prayer was offered by the Rev. R. Twigg, and then his Lordship addressed them from a platform of rock, whilst the miners were sitting, standing, and lying around him, on the parable of the Prodigal Son. After the Bishop had left the miners they said that it was time now they began to think of their souls and of another world; and they agreed together to read a chapter of the Bible every day at dinner-time, and to offer up prayer. Some of them also promised for the time to come to attend church regularly.—*Guardian Correspondent*.

HACKNEY THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—On Friday, November 2nd, a special devotional service was held in the newly-erected library of this institution, on the occasion of the re-opening of the seminary after the extensive enlargements and alterations it has recently undergone. A very numerous party of the supporters and friends of the institution, amongst whom were many ladies, took tea in the upper lecture-room at half-past five o'clock. The invitations had been almost entirely confined to subscribers, the accommodation being limited. The company included, in addition to the Rev. S. McAll and the Rev. S. Ransom, tutors, J. G. Stapleton, Esq., treasurer, the Rev. J. E. Richards, secretary, the Rev. Messrs. E. Mannering, C. Dakes, M.A., A. Good, J. Nunn, W. Tyler, T. Muscutt, I. V. Mummery, and H. Baker; the Rev. Dr. Spence, the Rev. T. Gibson, curate of St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green, the Rev. George Gill, missionary, formerly a student at Hackney; J. Townley, Esq., Ensebius Smith, Esq.,—Spicer, Esq., J. Trego, Esq., W. W. Tyler, Esq., J. Carter, Esq., &c. Shortly before seven o'clock the company assembled in the library. Prayer having been offered by the Rev. E. Mannering and the Rev. George Gill, an excellent and highly appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Spence, founded upon the words, "Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it." At the request of the chairman, a few observations of a devotional and practical character were subsequently addressed to the meeting by the treasurer, the Rev. A. Good, and other gentlemen. The engagements of the evening were concluded by prayer by the Rev. Clement Dukes, M.A. The recent improvements include the entire rebuilding of the dining-hall, library, and classical lecture-room; and the provision of six additional studies, and an equal number of dormitories, so that the house will now

accommodate twenty students, nineteen being at present within the walls. The alterations have been carried out under the able superintendence of J. Lockyer, Esq., Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square; the total outlay being estimated at 1,500*l*.

Correspondence.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DISSENTING TRACTS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—One of the greatest wants of the Nonconformist body at the present time is a comprehensive series of effective tracts suitable for wide distribution. They should serve for both defensive and aggressive purposes, and be available for the vindication of their own ecclesiastical position, as well as for assailing that occupied by Churchmen. They should, of course, be written with clearness and force, and, while thoroughly popular in style, be also thoroughly Christian in spirit. In this last respect there are already in existence some tracts which are open to a fatal objection. They are full of useful facts and good arguments, but are too rasping to be used except in circumstances of provocation.

The two bodies who could unite in producing and circulating such a series of publications are the Independents and Baptists; the only topic which would require handling with delicacy, with a view to united action, being that of regeneration by baptism, as taught by the formularies of the Church of England. The object appears to be one for the accomplishment of which the committees of the Congregational and Baptist Unions might well unite.

A dozen writers of the right stamp—perhaps fewer—could produce the entire series, and three months would suffice for the preparation of a considerable instalment. The other requisites would be—a judicious editor, a liberal and spirited publisher, and the requisite capital.

A few individuals could take the initiative, and I think there would be enough of zeal in the Nonconformist world to get the new publications into circulation, if they were of the kind required. I say required; for there is at present a fitful demand for something of the kind. When the erection of the Dissenting chapel evokes the cry of "schism," or the Dissenting visitor of the sick and ignorant is denounced as an unauthorised "intruder"—when the body of the unbaptized babe suffers indignities at the hands of the parish priest—when the bishop comes to "confirm" (in their sins) the thoughtless village lads and lasses, or to give a grace to monopoly by the mystic rite of "consecration"—on these and similar occasions it is felt that a few reasonable pages might be read by all the readers of a parish; but either the requisite local talent, or the cash, required for their production, is wanting; or a weak and unwise pamphleteer shows how bad may be the use made of the best opportunity.

Sir, I hope that the coming year will witness an attempt to mature such a project; and, that it may be so, trust that other of your correspondents will give it their attention, and contribute practical suggestions to aid in carrying it into execution.

I am, Sir, &c.,

A WATCHER.

London, Nov. 5.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Your paper of the 25th of October contained a reference, in a letter of a correspondent, to a little work, entitled, "The Sin of Conformity," and stated that it was designed principally for members of the Universities. Perhaps you will allow me, in explanation, to say that of seventy-six pages seven only are addressed to undergraduates in the University of Cambridge, and that the remainder are designed for intelligent Episcopalians of every class. Earnestly hoping that the suggestions of your correspondent from Harborough, and of others who signify their concurrence in his views, will not be lost sight of.

I am, yours,

W. ROBINSON.

Cambridge, November 2, 1860.

CHURCHMEN AND DISSENTERS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Since not a few of our State-Church brethren profess to feel for Dissenters the most amiable and Christian affection, and regret that they are compelled to support Church-rates, &c., because "it is the law, and the law must be upheld;" will you permit me to point out to such friends, the position in which they represent themselves to stand, with regard to the said "Law" thus:

"That I would (behave justly and kindly to Dissenters) I do not, but what I hate, that I do, for I consent unto justice and kindness that they are good, but how to perform that which is good, I find not; for I delight in the law of God after the inward man, but I see another law in the Statute-book warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the practice of ecclesiastical domination." Alas, they do not add, "who shall deliver us?" but it will be something if they can be made to perceive that State-churchism is to them in things ecclesiastical, as human depravity is to us all in things spiritual.

I am Sir, yours, &c.,

S. S. T.

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST FREE MISSION SOCIETY AND SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having read in the *Nonconformist* the article headed "A Victim of Pro-Slavery Persecution," signed by "J. R. Balme," in which aspersions are cast on the "American Baptist Free Mission Society," I ask permission to say a few words in reply.

He states that in some way the above society fraternises with the Pro-Slavery American Bible Union. For twelve years I have been the agent of the "American Baptist Free Mission Society," and am ignorant of its having fraternised with any pro-slavery society. Even if your correspondent can show that a member of the Free Mission Society is also a member of the Bible Union, the former society is no more to blame than is the American Church Anti-Slavery Society to blame, because the Rev. Henry T. Cheever, Dr. G. B. Cheever, and other leaders in that movement, are also members of the Pro-Slavery American Board of Commissioners

for Foreign Missions. A society can only be held responsible for its official actions. I have looked through the list of names in the Bible Union Reporter for 1855 and 1857, the latest to which I have access—and do not see the name of one Free Missionist. I challenge "J. R. Balme" to prove the truth of his statement, that "for years" the Free Mission Society has fraternised with the Bible Union!

To show, however, how the former society is regarded by those in America, who stand in the front rank of the anti-slavery reform, and who in the midst of the conflict are pleading for the dumb—I will make a quotation from the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, a weekly paper, the organ of the American Anti-Slavery Society, distinguished for the literary excellence of its articles, the comprehensiveness of its views, and its faithfulness to the slave. In its issue dated September the 8th, 1860, are two articles: one copied from the *American Baptist*, on the "Relations of the American Churches to Slavery;" the other from the *Free Church Portfolio*, the organ, I believe, of the anti-slavery Presbyterians. From the latter article I make the following extracts:—

The best religious paper published in this nation is the *American Baptist* of New York. It is the organ of the Free Mission Society, whose constitution we append to this article. If the Baptist Church of the United States is an anti-slavery body, how came it to be necessary to organize a new body, excluding from church fellowship slaveholders and their abettors? . . . We hold that no Church is entitled to the Christian distinction of being anti-slavery, unless, like the Baptist Free Mission, it excludes slaveholders from its communion, and gives the weight of its influence against the accursed thing.

In conclusion, I will just add, that sympathy with the enslaved is inseparable from a willingness to do justice to those whose lives are devoted to the work of emancipation.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

EDWARD MATHEWS.

Spring Cottage, Upper Bland-st., Dover-rd.

Oct. 29, 1860.

THE REVIVAL IN KINGSTOWN AND DUBLIN.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—The insertion of my recent communication on the state of the revival of religion in the north of Ireland, induces me to trouble you with a few words on the present remarkable movement in Kingstown and Dublin. I spent many days during the month of September in noting its character, mode of working, and results; and have since been in correspondence with those who are so situated as to be well informed of all that is passing.

This work was not communicated from Ulster; the revival in that province being apparently unable to pass into the Roman Catholic province of Leinster. The reason for this arrest of the work, when it reached the spiritually-benighted counties of Meath and Louth, is not difficult to discover. The truth is that, in a work of salvation, God's grace and man's faith must co-operate. Fire cannot spread without fuel, and the Gospel seed falls unproductive on a rocky soil. Of a certain place visited by our Lord we read, "He could do no mighty works there because of their unbelief." This is a solemn passage to some in our own land more enlightened than the poor Romanists of Louth.

The revival may be said to have commenced at Kingstown, on the 5th of September, 1859;—just as the first outbreak of emotion in Ulster had subsided, or assumed a quiescent aspect. God, "whose ways are not as our ways," and who selected a few praying Presbyterian peasants in the county Antrim to inaugurate, humanly speaking, the work in Ulster, selected a Congregational minister, and a few Welsh sailors on board the boats plying between Holyhead and Dublin, as the instruments for commencing the remarkable work to which I now allude. The Rev. J. Denham Smith, the minister to whom I refer, a man of a Catholic spirit, and signally qualified for aiding such a work, thus alludes to its commencement:—

"It was in September last that the Lord gave a new spirit for prayer, which, along with the truth, were the forerunners of the blessing. Alternately for weeks the church and the express boats in the harbour became the scenes of a calm, tearful, and almost silent awakening. The most striking of these scenes was on an afternoon in September, when the Cambria, crowded to excess, was flooded with emotion, for which sobs, and not words, were the natural expression. The whole ship was a scene of tears; yet utterance came. After a solemn appeal from the words, 'Then shall the King say unto them on his right hand, Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world,'—the spirit of prayer descended as an overpowering flood, and amidst deep sobbings and tears, the crew of the ship, and Christians from shore, continued for a long time in one unbroken series of earnest and devout supplication." . . . "A wonderful spirit of prayer has been poured out. Men who, not long since, were Sabbath-breakers, drunkards, and profane, are now publicly praying in the house and service of God. Fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers, servants and little children, are in deep anxiety about their souls; many, who have passed before men as Christians, declaring, with sadness and alarm, that they were never truly converted."

The conversion of almost the entire crews of the Cambria, Telegraph, Scotia, and Eblana followed, and meetings for prayer and praise were held by the crews of the several vessels whenever they were in harbour. The cabins were soon found too strait for the numbers attending, and preaching from the deck of one or other of the boats moored alongside the quay was commenced on Sunday afternoons; and the scenes witnessed on the shore of Lake Galilee in the days of our Lord's earthly sojourn were reproduced in the harbour of Kingstown.

From the boats and the seamen the revival passed to the chapel of Mr. Smith, in Kingstown, and to the residents and visitors of that watering-place. The building, although greatly enlarged, was found inadequate to accommodate the crowds which attended, and it was consequently determined to open the largest public room in Dublin—the Metropolitan Hall, in Lower Abbey-street, twice a week. Mr. Smith generally presides at these meetings, but they are conducted on the union principle; and some of the clergy of Dublin and ministers of different denominations occasionally take part in the exercises. The hall holds 3,000 persons seated, and is crowded; while occasionally every inch of standing room is also made available. It will require a more practised pen than mine to convey an adequate idea of

these services. There is a peculiar fascination about them which holds one enthralled for hours, which pass almost unheeded; and it is found difficult to disperse the assemblies, hundreds remaining after the first, second, and third dismissal has taken place. I witnessed meetings convened at noon, dismissed at two, three, four, and half-past four o'clock, and not entirely closed even then; and again, the meetings at eight in the evening were dismissed at ten, eleven, and half-past eleven o'clock, but many remained at that hour, notwithstanding the departure of the President. To any who desire to study the nature and progress of such a work, I would say, go and see for yourselves, for no words will suffice to convey a correct impression. The singing, the speaking, the praying, the mode of conducting the meetings, and the effects on the audience, are each of them *visu generis*, and must be studied on the spot. Ten hours from London will now place one in the Metropolitan Hall at the Tuesday meetings, held at noon and at eight p.m.; and to a Christian pastor seeking to inform himself to the edification of his flock, I know of no means by which a few hours can be more profitably bestowed. Conversion invariably attends these services; as few as one and as many as sixty-nine have been reported as the result of a single meeting; and on the anniversary of the outbreak of the work, held on the 5th ultimo, it was announced that some three thousand known conversions had resulted in the space of twelve months. Individually, I can speak with the deepest gratitude of blessing bestowed at these meetings, and so can other fathers and mothers, and friends known to myself. Many of the conversions have been of a remarkable kind. Roman Catholics of all classes, including the highest—ladies and gentlemen moving in the best circles in Dublin, young men and women from the shops and warehouses, sailors, soldiers, and children of tender age, have alike professed change of heart, and have manifested that change in the life. A lady has left him who was not her lawful husband; an *employee* who had absconded from England has returned to make such restitution and reparation as was within his power, while persons of the classes usually, but most improperly, considered hopeless, are meeting for prayer, and renouncing their sins. A minister from Dublin thus writes to me this week:—

"We are having wonderful times here just now; meetings more crowded than ever, and conversions continually. The work of awakening has gone into all places,—into one of the prisoners, where the prisoners have a prayer-meeting,—into a Magdalen Asylum, where twenty-eight have been converted. Their cries for mercy were heard outside at midnight; they burnt their trinkets and garments, the badges of their sins,—'hating,' as the apostle says, 'the garment spotted with the flesh,' while such is the spirit of prayer amongst the soldiers, that no room can hold their meetings, and they go in by turns to pray. All classes are finding Christ at the Tuesday meetings."

Fifty public prayer-meetings, open to all denominations, are now held in Dublin and Kingstown weekly, in addition to ordinary and special meetings in churches and chapels. A clergyman of Dublin writes to inform me that "four of the City churches are now opened weekly in the evening, and all crowded," so that this revival, like that in Ulster, is not sectarian in its character, but blesses all who have faith to desire and welcome a blessing.

The conversions are not accompanied by outcries or physical prostration, as was the case to some extent in Ulster, although a few such cases have occurred, mostly at the homes of those under concern. This work has been remarkable rather for the quiet subdued emotion which has attended it. The Roman Catholic journals rave about it and its instruments, and finding nothing tangible to which they can except, they are proportionably bitter in speaking of it. Some of the bigots of that Church have used their influence with the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, to discontinue the services on board the express boats; but a counter memorial from the leading inhabitants, signed by men of all parties, has been transmitted to the directors; and as the captains of the converted crews speak in the highest terms of their exemplary conduct, sobriety, and docility, it is not doubted that the order will be shortly revoked. Meetings attended by some 5,000 people take place in the grounds of the Dublin Rotunda every Sunday afternoon.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN SCOTT.

London, October 27, 1860.

MEDICAL AND OTHER MISSIONS TO THE JEWS.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—Kindly allow me to draw the attention of your readers to the following facts:—The British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel among the Jews now has twenty-three missionaries stationed in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Hull, Paris, Marseilles, Algiers, Oran, Jaffa, Cologne, Frankfurt, Breslau, Bromberg, Nuremberg, Wurtemberg, Königsberg, and Ibraila.

Each of these brethren is accustomed not only to visit the Jews immediately around him, but to itinerate throughout the neighbouring countries. One, for example, during the past year, has carried the Word of Life to a hundred villages.

Mr. Davidson also continues to travel from station to station, giving counsel to the missionaries, and seeking out fresh spheres of action.

Dr. Philip is at work as a medical missionary, especially among the pilgrim Jews of Palestine. He resides in Jaffa, and opens his doors daily for the afflicted and neglected, who flock to him for relief from their sufferings, or send and beg him to come to them on their sick beds. He thus has the best opportunity of representing to the mistaken Jew the real nature of the religion of Jesus, and many times every day he is privileged to tell the diseased and the dying of Israel's Saviour.

Dr. Mayer, late Rabbi of the synagogue in Glasgow, is preaching the Gospel individually to his brethren in London, and has special facilities for access to Jewish scholars, and to the more educated of the nation generally.

Mr. and Mrs. Neumann are just commencing a mission-school in Wallachia, especially for Jewish children, with every prospect of success. The New Testament, as well as the Old, will be read by the pupils every day, and Mr. Neumann will explain both in the course of the reading. He also purposes to hold an evening class for adults.

We have reason to believe that, if a hundred effective schoolmasters could be sent at once to the various places where Jewish communities are without sufficient education for their children, thousands of young hearts might be gained to Christ.

Medical missionaries also are needed in many directions, and the committee are anxious to enter more fully into the branch of the enterprise. They would gladly give to tens of thousands of Jews who think ill of Christianity, the truest proof of its heavenly origin, by bringing it to their doors in its own character, as the religion of love.

Italy, too, is now open for immediate occupation.

Hence the committee appeal most earnestly for larger funds. They thankfully acknowledge a considerable increase during the last year. But as they are resolved to keep strictly within their resources, and never to adopt the plea of debt, they wait for such aid as Christian benevolence may send them to enable them to take early advantage of the interesting openings to which the finger of God is pointing.

Contributions will be gratefully welcomed by Sir Culling E. Eardley, Bart., treasurer, or by Mr. George Yonge, resident secretary; payable, if by post-office order, at the Chief Office, London.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN GILL,

Association Secretary.

1, Crescent-place, Blackfriars, Nov. 1.

AN OBSTACLE TO THE SATURDAY EARLY CLOSING.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—While the drapers and some other trades are so nobly supporting the Saturday Early Closing Movement, the open shops of the hosiers are an anomaly which becomes every week the more startling and unseemly. Permit me to inquire, through your columns, by what social law we are to explain the singular fact—that while the ladies in many districts of the metropolis are able to make their purchases so early that a draper may close at four o'clock, the hosiers assert that they are themselves obliged to keep open until ten o'clock on Saturday evening, in order to supply the wants of the male population. I fear, Sir, we may attribute this state of things in part to the conduct of some who ought to set a far different example. It is painfully notorious that in many cases those parties who are engaged in the City warehouses, which close early on Saturday afternoons, so far forget what is due to their own character and to the interests of others, as to adopt the latter part of Saturday as the period for making their own retail purchases. Though I blush to do it, I feel bound to accuse these individuals of interposing—by their practice and example—to prevent the assistants in retail houses from sharing the boon which they themselves enjoy.

After this public expostulation, it may perhaps be hoped that the parties now alluded to will adopt the only consistent course, and henceforth imitate the conduct of certain employers who might be specified, who not only abstain from making purchases on Saturday afternoons, but whose households are so regulated that no article whatever is purchased on their behalf after one or two o'clock on Saturday, an arrangement which lightens the labour of the grocer and provision dealer, and thus far prepares the way for an extension of Saturday leisure into those trades which do not at present enjoy it, and who, so far as the selfish example of some young men is concerned, might never enjoy it to the end of time. Perhaps a feeling of shame, if no other, will prevent a continuance of the evil which the friends of the movement at present deplore, and which has occasioned the writing of the present letter.

I remain, Sir, yours very respectfully,

JOSEPH PITTER, Secretary.

Early Closing Association, 35, Ludgate-hill, E.C., October, 1860.

IDIOT ASYLUM AT EARLSWOOD.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—In your paper of the 31st October an account is given of the meeting held on the 25th ult., at the London Tavern, to elect twenty idiots into the asylum. I have to appeal to your sense of justice to correct the error and to set me right before your readers. On that occasion I was the mover of two notices of motion, which were seconded by R. Barnett, Esq., of Meopham Court, which I give verbatim.

"Notice of Motion to be discussed and considered at the General Meeting of Idiot Asylum, in April, 1861.

"1st. That the employment of money given for the sole purpose of educating and taking care of idiots, in farming and improving land, is a misapplication of the funds of the Idiot Asylum; and that therefore it is expedient to let the farm at Earlswood, in accordance with the recommendation of a committee of the board of management, who reported the farm had been carried on at a loss; and that the board of management be instructed to take early steps to let the farm, and to apply the capital now employed on the farm in payment of a portion of the debt, and thus diminish the large annual payment for interest.

"2nd. That the rule of the Idiot Asylum at Earlswood, allowing the board of management to admit idiots to the asylum for life, by election, and without any payment, be suspended, from and after the election in April, 1861, until such time as all the debts of the institution are fully paid, and the money has been invested which has been received from the friends of idiots now in the asylum who have paid for their admission for life."

These motions differ essentially from your report. I did not object to the farm management, but I called in question the right of the managers to employ capital (about 1,500*l.*) in farming whilst deeply involved in debt; and in the second notice of motion I did not object to the admission of idiots for life without payment, but I called on the subscribers to suspend the rule till the institution was out of debt, and had made a secure investment of the funds paid by the friends of idiots who had purchased life admissions. I wish to add, I do not object to the managers employing ten or twenty acres of land in spade husbandry or gardening if idiots can be found to do the work.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

GEORGE STURGE.

The Mount, near Gravesend, Nov. 5, 1860.

P.S. It is fair to state that one of the farm committee states, that after their report was agreed to, it was not presented, because it was found the account for farm labour was mixed up with labour about the grounds, &c.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

On Sunday Prince Metternich had an audience of the Emperor. The Emperor, on receiving the news of the death of the Dowager Duchess of Russia, immediately telegraphed his condolences, and those of the Empress, to the Court of St. Petersburg. On Sunday, the Court of the Tuileries, without waiting for the official notification of her Majesty's decease, went into mourning for twenty-one days. Count Kisseleff, the Russian Ambassador, is to spend a month at Compiègne.

The *Messenger du Midi* says that ten iron-cased ships on the model of *La Gloire* are to be put on the stocks immediately in the five military ports of France, two to each arrondissement. The French Government, according to the Paris correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, has contracted with private firms for the immediate manufacture of 150 iron-cased steam gunboats, of small draught, each to carry one rifled gun at the bows. It is also stated that Mr. Whitworth—since our own Government will not take his rifles—has contracted to supply that of the Emperor with any number at 4*l.* each.

General Klapka has addressed a letter to the French *Presse*, in which he affirms that M. Szemere is the only Hungarian exile who is satisfied with the late concessions of the Emperor of Austria to their country. The General asks—"What is a sovereign Diet which has not the right of discussing and voting a tax, which has no control over military levies, and which has neither an opinion nor a wish to express on international difficulties?"

The *Moniteur* announces that the Government will carry into effect from the 1st inst. the convention annexed to the Commercial Treaty, and that the French Government has relinquished the right of postponing the reduction of the duties on worked materials, machinery, &c., to the 31st of December next, and of postponing the reduction of the duties on refined sugars to the 1st of October, 1861. The accounts received from the manufacturing districts continue to be favourable.

THE TWO SICILIES.

DEFEAT OF THE BOURBONS.

The following despatches have been received:—
NAPLES, Nov. 3.

A part of the division of General Sonnaz has crossed the Garigliano, and taken the iron bridge, at the same time making 100 prisoners.

A bridge of boats has been thrown across the mouth of the Garigliano. Another bridge is being constructed beyond the iron bridge. The whole army will cross the river to-morrow.

The Royalists have fallen back upon Gaeta. Throughout their march they were much embarrassed by the fire of the Sardinian fleet.

NAPLES, Nov. 3.

The Piedmontese army, under the command of King Victor Emmanuel, has gained a brilliant victory on the other side of the Garigliano. The Bourbonian army, attacked in front with great spirit by the troops, and in flank by the fleet, dispersed, leaving in our hands tents, waggons, matériel, and a very large number of prisoners.

General Sonnaz pursued the enemy, and afterwards occupied Mola and positions commanding Gaeta.

King Victor Emmanuel enters Naples to-day.

The number of prisoners taken at Capua was 11,000.

TURIN, Nov. 4.

Yesterday our troops, commanded by King Victor Emmanuel, attacked and dispersed the Bourbon army beyond the Garigliano. Tents, waggons, and an immense number of prisoners were left in our possession. General Sonnaz has occupied Mola di Gaeta, and other positions above the city.

CAPITULATION OF CAPUA.

Capua capitulated on the 2nd. Military honours were granted to the garrison, who, to the number of 8,000 men, were disarmed and sent to Naples, where they were to embark.

THE ANNEXATION VOTE.

The Supreme Court of Justice has proclaimed the result of the *plebiscite* in the kingdom of Naples, which is as follows:—

Si ...	1,302,064
No ...	10,312

Majority in favour of annexation 1,291,752

This announcement was received with much enthusiasm. Garibaldi remains in Naples.

THE FRENCH AND THE PIEDMONTESE.

The *Toulonnais*, a paper whose information in naval and military matters is generally reliable, gives some further information with reference to the late interference of Admiral le Barbiere de Tinan with the Piedmontese squadron. It says:—

The *Descartes* arrived here yesterday (the 2nd) at five p.m., with very important despatches from Gaeta. On the 27th ult. a small Piedmontese squadron, consisting of six sail, arrived off the mouth of the Garigliano to attempt a landing, and was compelled to sheer off by the energetic demonstration of Admiral de Tinan. On the 30th Admiral Persano arrived off the same spot, with ten men-of-war, and refused to sheer off, although a French squadron was sent to order him away. The Sardinian admiral informed M. de Tinan that he was ordered to land troops at the mouth of the Garigliano, and that he would carry out his orders at any cost. If the French ships attacked him he would not return their fire, but he would hold the admiral responsible for the consequences of this armed intervention, which he considered illegal, as he was not in Gaeta waters and without the line of blockade of the fortress. Upon this, Admiral le Barbiere de Tinan, apprehending that he might have gone

beyond his instructions, sent home the *Descartes* for further orders. Meanwhile the two squadrons continued to watch each other.

GARIBALDI AND VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The special correspondent of the *Daily News* gives the following account of the interview between the Dictator and his sovereign:—

It was agreed that his Majesty should meet Garibaldi next day at the foot of a hill called Santa Maria della Croce, and that he should review the Eber and Bixio divisions, which had followed us. At 8 o'clock on Friday morning, accordingly, our soldiers were drawn up in good order, and, although covered with rags, they did not make a bad show. When the King made his appearance, followed by a brilliant staff, Garibaldi advanced to meet him. It was a curious sight. The elegant and splendid uniforms of the Piedmontese officers contrasted curiously with the plain red shirts of the Garibaldians. The general himself wore his famous wide awake, a plain red tannet shirt half covered by his American grey cloak, and a pair of black trousers. It is true that he had at his side his famous English sword of Calatafimi and Melazzo—a sword which is worth all the embroidered uniforms in the world. The two great leaders of Italian unity then cordially shook hands, and I could see by their faces that that shake of the hands was the expression of a true sentiment of affection on Garibaldi's part, and of the greatest admiration on the King's. The two staffs had halted at a certain distance, and listened in breathless expectation for the conversation of those two warriors. The King complimented the General by saying, that without his daring expedition the unity of Italy would not have been a reality for ten years to come. "It may be, Sire," answered Garibaldi, "but I could not have attempted my expedition had not Victor Emmanuel been the most noble and generous of Kings."

When the King and Garibaldi appeared in front of our columns the enthusiastic cries of 12,000 men saluted them. It was an imposing and curious scene to see those half-ragged fellows forget the miseries of a long and harassing campaign in greeting the two men who personified the cause of their country. Victor Emmanuel seemed to be extremely gratified with his reception, and when the soldiers cried out, "Long live the King of Italy!" he never failed to answer, "Long live Garibaldi! Long live his army!" When the review was over Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel rode together towards Bellona, the two staffs following them at a distance of 20 yards. The King had decided to go and inspect the positions of Sant' Angelo and Cajazzo, and to have a near view of Capua. Garibaldi accompanied him as far as Carmigliano, a ride of nearly an hour. Of course they talked freely on the present situation of the realm, and although their conversation was not heard by the officers of their staff, I have it on good authority that Garibaldi did not lose the opportunity of defending the policy he had followed after his arrival at Naples. An officer of Garibaldi's staff told me that when he had parted from the King, the General said, "I did not shrink from telling the King that he is surrounded by a set of men who are not the warmest friends of Italy. I tried to persuade him that all that has been said about the influence Mazzini and his friends exercised upon me was a mere calumny. 'How could I send into exile Mazzini, who has done so much for Italian unity?' I said to Victor Emmanuel, and his Majesty agreed that I was right."

In this meeting it was agreed that Garibaldi's army should return to Sant' Angelo and besiege Capua, as the King had troops enough to give battle to the Neapolitans on the right bank of the Garigliano, and we are on the point of leaving Calvi to return to Sant' Angelo. I cannot, however, disguise that this order gave some offence to the Garibaldians, who seem to feel that injustice was done them. "Why," said the soldiers, "it seems as if the Piedmontese were ashamed of us; as if they did not want to associate with us. It is true we are not such swells as they are, but we have fought hard for six months, and as gallantly as they did." I hope the step taken by the King may not create some unpleasant feeling between the two armies. In my opinion, it would have been better to have had these two divisions on the Garigliano, and made them fight by the side of the royal army, instead of sending them back to besiege the fortress of Capua. Garibaldi has, however, too much affection for the King to disobey him, and, as I told you, at daybreak we shall again take the way of Bellona, and thence we shall reach Sant' Angelo this evening.

After Garibaldi had left the King near Carmigliano, his Majesty rode to the Volturno, inspected the bridge which had been erected at Sant' Angelo, and went as far as Cajazzo to give the order to General Persano to go back with his brigade to Santa Maria, and place himself under the orders of General Della Rocca, to whom the operations of the siege of Capua have been entrusted. Of course Della Rocca is under the orders of Garibaldi, who is the commander-in-chief of the army which surrounds Capua.

THE WOUNDED AT NAPLES.

Our readers will peruse with much interest the following extracts from a private letter dated Naples, October 18, written by a medical friend there to the editor of the *Medical Times and Gazette*. He says:—

Dr. — is under arrest. I do not know the particulars, but I believe many things are missing. He is not the gentleman to whom I alluded in my last letter. Father Gavazzi, whose efforts on behalf of the sick and wounded are above and beyond all praise, has given me some particulars of how things go on, which make my nerves thrill with indignation. Fancy ten grains of quinine ordered three times a-day, and the poor fever patient, who has been shedding his blood for the worthless villains who rob him even of his medicine, getting, for three packets of ten grains each, one of two and a-half grains, and two empty! I can hardly ask you to believe such things. They are, nevertheless, too true. To those who know the Neapolitans this is not wonderful. When I tell you that the fine large hospital called the "Incurables"—I suppose because they never try to cure patients in it—has an income of over 35,000*l.* a-year, giving over 20*l.* to each bed in it, and that more than half of this large sum is appropriated to other purposes, you will not be surprised that hastily got-up temporary hospitals are not very well managed. Remember that this is the capital, and that all the supplies of the kingdom are in the power of the present Government. Some

people here say, "Remember Scutari." I reply, that the cases are not parallel. Constantinople is not the metropolis of England, and that, if ever the invasion were to take place—which so much disturbs the repose of all the "old women of both sexes,"—I think every house in London would be open to the wounded defenders of the country. Not so here. Gavazzi begged that any who would receive a wounded man would leave their names and addresses with the committee. They have got next to none. Many articles, it is reported and believed, have been sent to Gaeta by the Sisters of Charity. Stolen from the hospitals of Naples; they find their way thither with wonderful celerity. The place will soon be capitulating, I trust, and there will be an end of all that sort of trickery. Madame M— (very unfortunately, I think,) is Directress-General of all the temporary hospitals. How can a woman, or man either, administer the affairs of so many, and those so far apart, as Santa Maria, Caserta, Maddaloni, and Naples? Gavazzi says that he does not believe ten per cent. of the wounded who are at Maddaloni will recover. They were left for days and days without aid of any kind; and I hear that the worthy surgeons of Naples and the Government haggle about the price to be paid for their valuable services. The Countess de la Torre struts about in a red shirt, and wears a little sword. She was seen by a friend of mine at Caserta lately, running from bed to bed feeling pulses, etc. The hospital at the Jesuits' College is now in very good order: it is the hospital which Gavazzi has specially taken into his own hands.

A letter from Garibaldi's head-quarters contains the following curious information:—

A most welcome discovery which has been made by the Minister of Finance is the talk of the day. Among the inscriptions of the Rentes on the "Grand Livre" were found 11,000,000 in the name of a man who was not worth 11,000*l.* An inquiry was instituted, the result of which was that the man confessed that his name was merely lent to procure safety for this large sum, which belonged to different members of the Bourbon family. They were declared to belong to the public Treasury. In consequence, we hear Francis II. has made a strong protest at Gaeta, denouncing this as spoliation. In warfare each party is fully justified in depriving its adversary of the means to do harm. Eleven millions screwed out of the people contain a great deal of harm if misapplied.

Poerio has returned to Naples. He was enthusiastically received by the people and his old friends and fellow-sufferers. He had addressed to an assemblage the following significant words:—"I left you Neapolitans, I now find you Italians. I left you the slaves of the Bourbons, I now find you, not the subjects, no, but the friends of Victor Emmanuel."

THE ROMAN STATES.

THE VOTE OF ANNEXATION.

A despatch from Perugia, dated November 4th, says:—"The voting on the question of annexation has commenced. The concourse of people at the urns is extraordinary. Notwithstanding the French occupation and the presence of Pontifical gendarmes, the inhabitants of several communes in the province of Viterbo are hastening to vote for annexation."

A despatch from Turin, dated Tuesday, says:—"The returns received of the voting in Umbria and the Marches give very satisfactory results. Perfect order and enthusiasm prevail everywhere."

The *Official Gazette* of Turin states from Orvieto that a grand popular demonstration, in honour of Marquis Pepoli, took place there in the public amphitheatre. The cry of "Annexation for ever!" was responded to by the audience, who rose to a man with loud cheers. A subscription was immediately opened there for a bust to Count Cavour. At Perugia, on the 28th ult., Marquis Pepoli distributed the colours to the National Guard. They were the gift of the Marchioness Pepoli and Princess Bonaparte. Marquis Pepoli's speech on the occasion was frequently interrupted by cries of "Viva il Re!" It may be hoped, from the above news, that the intention at one time entertained by the French army of occupying Orvieto will not be realised.

The following has been received from Rome, dated Nov. 3:—

"Large quantities of stores and war material have arrived here for the use of the French army. The enrolment of foreigners for the Papal army has been stopped. Great enthusiasm prevails in the Marches and Umbria in favour of annexation. Beds for hospitals for the wounded have been sent from Rome for Francis II. Anarchy reigns in the province of Viterbo."

A curious difference has risen between the French and Roman Governments. It appears that about the time when General Lamoricière was in the neighbourhood of Ancona, the French Consul at that post received a despatch from the Duke de Gramont, to the effect that the Emperor had written from Marseilles to the King of Sardinia, that if the Piedmontese troops penetrated into the Pontifical territory, he should be forced to oppose them; and that orders had been already given to embark troops at Toulon, and that those reinforcements would arrive without delay. The Duke added, on his own account, that the Emperor's Government "would not tolerate the culpable aggression of the Sardinian Cabinet." The despatch was naturally communicated by the Consul to Lamoricière, and also sent to Cialdini, who merely acknowledged its receipt, and continued his march. The French ambassador says that his despatch was incorrectly rendered by the Roman Government, and has obliged them to accept and publish his explanation.

AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Government has promulgated the organic Statute for Carinthia; it is somewhat similar to that of Styria, which has caused such

great disappointment. The number of deputies is to be thirty-six, among whom are five ecclesiastics, eight land-owners, three mine-owners, six deputies of towns, two deputies from the Chambers of Commerce, and twelve members from the communes.

The official *Wiener Zeitung* contains the following Imperial resolution, dated 30th ult., decreeing the appointments of the different dignitaries in Hungary:—

"The Councillor of the Empire, Count Maylath, is appointed *Tavernicorum Regalium Magister*; Count Franz Zichy, junior, Chief Gentleman Usher; Count Andrassy, Chief Cup Bearer; Count Barkoczy, Chief Hungarian Chamberlain."

Another resolution appoints thirty-nine provincial judges, and six referendaries to the Court of Chancery, among whom is Court Councillor Zsendenyi and Bishop Korizmica.

Prince de Leichtenstein has been appointed military commander of Hungary, and has left Vienna for Pesth to commence his duties.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes—"The Hungarians are busily preparing for the Primal Congress at Gran, and it is to be expected that all the political parties in the kingdom will be properly represented in it. For a time the Liberals were unwilling to act with the old Conservatives, but they have at last resolved to put their shoulders to the wheel. As you were led to expect would be the case, the Hungarians intend to commence their operations by petitioning the Emperor to revive the electoral law which was framed in 1848, and sanctioned by the Emperor King Ferdinand II. If the petition is granted, all may go on smoothly; but if it is rejected there will be a schism, and the Liberals—about nine-tenths of the population of Hungary—will be at drawn daggers with the high aristocratic party."

THE LATE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

The *Times* Vienna correspondent states that at Warsaw a programme of some kind or other was drawn up, but not signed, because the Sovereigns and their Ministers were unable to come to an understanding upon several matters of importance. Russia is exceedingly desirous to regain her position on the Danube, but it appears the arguments to that end were successfully combated by Austria and Prussia. Should there be a European Congress on Italy, it is believed that Austria and Prussia would show that they considered the Villafranca treaty binding. The relations between the Austrian Emperor and the Prussian Prince Regent appeared to be very good. The presence of the Czar elicited to brilliant displays from the Poles.

The three Northern Powers agreed at Warsaw to decline any proposition for the assembling of a Congress on the Italian question.

Count Rechberg has given explanations to the diplomatic corps in reference to the interview at Warsaw. According to these explanations, Austria put the three following questions to Russia and Prussia, viz.:—

Will Russia and Prussia recognise the facts which have been or may be accomplished in Italy?

Should Austria be attacked by Sardinia, and the latter be supported by another great Power, what would be their attitude?

In the event of another war, and of its being transferred to any part of the territory of the German Confederation, what would Prussia do?

Count Rechberg informed the diplomatic corps that the Austrian Government is about to address a circular note to its representatives abroad on the nature and result of the Warsaw interview.

TURKEY.

It is expected that Government will negotiate in Paris a five per cent. loan of sixteen millions sterling at 53½. A national forced loan is also spoken of. The *Levant Herald* has received a warning for an article on this subject and on the corruption of Riza Pasha. The provinces are all quiet.

SYRIA.

A VISIT TO THE SCENE OF THE SYRIAN OUTBREAK.

The *Times* special correspondent describes a visit to Zahleh, the largest town in the Lebanon, and the scene of the first fight between Druses and Christians, also to the villages of the plain as well as those around Baalbek, where eighty churches and two convents are reported to have been destroyed:—

Zahleh, which before the war contained a population of 10,000 souls, is built in terraces scarped out of the sides of the hills on either side of the river, the banks of which are planted with poplars. It must have had a picturesque and pleasing appearance, the white structures contrasting with the vegetation of the plain and of the hill-sides. To-day Zahleh is nearly as great a ruin as Deir-el-Kammar. The houses, churches (with the exception of one), and convents have been fired. The roofs have fallen in, and the rubbish encumbers the narrow, steep, and tortuous streets, creating clouds of black, suffocating dust, which penetrates the throats and nostrils of travellers. Many of the houses far up the glen and on the north-eastern side of the river escaped destruction, and it was thither we directed our course. A few shops were open in the street leading from the bridge, and wood was lying about, to be employed in the reconstruction of the roofs. On inquiring for a place where refreshments could be procured, several private houses were offered, presenting a remarkable contrast to the churlish conduct of the same people only last year towards an American gentleman and his party. When the inhabitants learned they were Protestants, every house was closed, and it was totally impossible for them to obtain the slightest refreshment for man or horse. We were conducted to a house inhabited by one of the leading men of the town, who had taken an active part

in the war, and whose house had been burnt. His brother-in-law had been killed in the recent contest, as had the son of one of his friends whom we found with him. Our host—whose hospitality cost twice or threefold the trade charges of an innkeeper in Europe—stated that the war between Christians and Druses commenced about this time last year; that fifteen encounters in all had taken place, in which 300 Druses had been killed and 600 wounded; that about thirty women of Zahleh had been slain while carrying water to their relatives on the field of battle; that the total number of men of Zahleh who had perished during the twelve months did not exceed 150; and that no massacre like that of Deir-el-Kammar had been perpetrated by the Druses. The first encounter took place at Kubh Elyas, close to the site of the French camp, whither the people of Zahleh had gone to attack the Druses in defence, they assert, of the Christian inhabitants of that village.

Writing on the 21st ult. from Beyrout, the *Times* correspondent says:—

The few days that have elapsed since my return from the French expedition have been singularly barren of interest. Lord Dufferin has been very unwell, and compelled to remove for change of air into the mountain. He returns to-morrow. Fuad Pasha set out for Damascus during my absence, in consequence of the receipt of rumours that the Moslems had threatened the Christians. He also returns to-morrow, and then, I presume, the European Commissioners will proceed to work. General de Beaufort returned yesterday, and the troops are coming back, with the exception of a garrison left at Bteddin and the cavalry stationed in the plain of the Bukaa. Count Bentivoglio left for Sidon at the beginning of the week, to distribute the money sent from France, which amounts to 120,000*fr.* A considerable portion has been subscribed or collected by *l'œuvre des Ecoles Chrétiennes*. The condition of the Christians is fearful to contemplate, and fully justifies the provisions contained in a former letter. The smallpox and other diseases have made their appearance. At Damascus, where a hospital has been established and five medical men sent since I wrote, 2,300 persons of the reduced Christian population are sick. At Beit-mari, a short distance from Beyrout, 40 are ill out of 140, and in Dibbiyeh fully one-third of the inhabitants are prostrate. Here the Relief Committee employ 50 Christian refugees to clean the town and repair the roads. Lord Dufferin has 25 of the same class engaged in a similar manner, but at his own expense, in the neighbourhood of his residence. Reports have just been received of engagements between the French and Druses, and of acts of murder and rapine being committed by the Christians who accompany the troops, but which I refrain from giving until I have ascertained their correctness. Kirschid Pasha's examination is concluded, but the result is not known. Seid Bey Djimblatt has been under examination all the week. On Wednesday the agents of the five Powers were admitted, and yesterday I was present. The tribunal is composed of Ahmed Pasha, Mustapha Pasha, Husni Bey (who commanded at Balbek during the massacres), Abri Effendi, the Mufti, and a civil officer. Seid Bey stood alone, without any one to consult, and was interrogated by the members of the court, two or three speaking at once. There were eight men whose lives he had saved, and whom he had called. They admitted that he had saved their lives, but asserted that he might have prevented the massacres if he had chosen. They all talked at once, screamed at him, literally bullied him, and shook their fingers at him. One would jump up, gesticulate, and then rush and squat down by the side of the accused. Whether Seid Bey be guilty or not I do not pretend to say, but most undoubtedly he had not a fair trial yesterday.

AMERICA.

The *New York Herald* of Oct. 16th,—itself a warm supporter of President Buchanan and the slave-power,—admits in its issue of Oct. 16th, that the election of Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency, is certain; but consoles the slaveholders by the assurance that he will have no party, and that the South has yet influence enough in the North to get a virtual predominance.

The Fusionists of New York and neighbourhood had a very imposing procession on the evening of the 23rd. There were said to be 25,000 men in the ranks. The *Times* correspondent at New York writes:—

The Democrats are making a last and vigorous effort to secure this State (which in an earlier stage of the contest might have been easily saved if they had acted harmoniously), but the Republican steam is so high up that the odds are greatly against them. Still they work bravely. They have imported all their best orators from other parts of the country into the State of New York, and they have raised a fund which would have been thought respectable even in Pall-mall. But, unfortunately for them, they work with the stream running against them, and, unless they can manage before the election to change the current, the chances are that they will lose. The Republicans on their side are comparatively quiet, and by odds too confident. It is conceded on both sides that if the Republicans lose New York the game is up with them. Notwithstanding this they are spending their principal efforts on other States. They have a succession of victories to cheer them on and encourage them for the final struggle. By the last packet you received the news of their successes in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, showing how the vote of each of these States will be cast in the coming election. Now I send you the intelligence of a Republican success in Oregon, where Republican Senators have been duly chosen to represent that State in the Senate of the United States. As Mr. Lane, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is himself Senator for that State, this vote is regarded as a foreshadowing of the vote of Oregon next month.

The quantities of grain hurrying forward from the west were limited only by the power of the rolling stock on the various lines of railway, and the extent of the available craft upon the lakes and canals. "On the Erie canal," it is said, "every old tub and condemned boat has been brought into profitable use."

The *Boston Journal* states that shortly after the Prince of Wales planted a tree at Mount Auburn, the people who had followed the Royal party,

regardless of the ten dols. penalty provided for that offence, entirely denuded the bush of its foliage, and doubtless destroyed its vitality.

SANDILLI, THE KAFFIR CHIEF, AND PRINCE ALFRED.

The following is a copy of a letter of Sandilli, and one of his councillors, to Captain Tarleton, of H.M.S. Euryalus, written on the occasion of Prince Alfred's visit:—

H.M.S. Euryalus, 13th Sept., 1860.

To the Chief Tarleton of the Queen of England's Great Warship Euryalus, Sandilli and his Counsellors give thanks.

By the invitation of the Great Chief, the son of the Queen of the English people, are we this day on board this mighty vessel.

The invitation was accepted with fear. With dread we came on board, and in trouble have we witnessed the dangers of the great waters, but through your skill have we passed through this tribulation.

We have seen what our ancestors heard not of. Now have we grown old and learned wisdom. The might of England has been fully illustrated to us, and now we behold our madness in taking up arms to resist the authority of our mighty and gracious Sovereign. Up to this time have we not ceased to be amazed at the wonderful things we have witnessed, and which are beyond our comprehension.

But one thing we understand—the reason of England's greatness, when the son of her great Queen becomes subject to a subject, that he may learn wisdom; when the sons of England's chiefs and nobles leave the homes and the wealth of their fathers, and with their young Prince endure hardships and sufferings, in order that they may be wise, and become a defence to their country; when we behold these things, we see why the English are a great and mighty nation.

What we have now learnt shall be transmitted to our wondering countrymen, and handed down to our children, who will be wiser than their fathers, and our mighty Queen shall be their Sovereign and ours in all time coming.

And now, great Chief, we end by expressing our gratitude that we have had this opportunity of seeing so much. From our hearts we thank you for your kindness and attention to us. We have been cared for in every way, and all our wants supplied; the chiefs under you have shown us every kindness, and the people under them have acted to us as countrymen and brothers. This we more highly esteem, as it was unlooked-for and unexpected. We feared we had come amongst a strange people who would look upon us as their enemies, but it has been otherwise.

What we have here seen, and all the kindness received, shall never be forgotten.

SANDILLI (X X), Chief.
mark.

For the other nine Counsellors.
TYOLA (X X), Chief Counsellor.

INDIA.

By the arrival of the Overland Mail we have advices from Calcutta to Sept. 22.

It is feared that there will be a necessity for a loan in India to meet the deficit.

The apprehensions of a famine in the North-West and Central India, which were removed by a heavy fall of rain at the end of July, have been revived. There has been a want of rain in the Deccan and the districts round Delhi since that time. Government have issued instructions to meet the impending calamity. In any case the revenue this year will be affected.

Lord Canning, of his own accord, has issued a letter to the local governments, promising all assistance to volunteer rifle corps of not less than fifty members, and to private rifle clubs throughout India. The corps are to be supplied with everything but uniform, and to be under the same regulations as are applicable to the English volunteers.

The indigo districts of Lower Bengal are again in a state of excitement. The peasantry refuse to take advances, and are afraid to go to the factories. The planters ask for a summary contract law, and good courts and magistrates. There seems to be no prospect of an immediate settlement of the difficulty.

The rebel Thakoor of Awah has been apprehended. Feroze Shah is said to be in Rajghurh, Central India. Symptoms of disaffection had been manifested by the 6th European Regiment at Dinapore.

The Paper Currency Bill was just going to be read a second time.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

WILD SPORTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.—During the visit of Prince Alfred to Bloemfontein, he was entertained by Mr. Bain, who determined to give his Royal Highness some sport. Accordingly he collected 1,000 Kaffirs to act as game beaters, and so well did they do their work, that before the Prince was ready an immense multitude of wildebeestes and other game dashed past. Hog-spears, assegais, and guns found plenty of employment.

SMOKING IN FRENCH PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The Minister of Public Instruction has published a circular addressed to the directors of colleges and schools in France, forbidding the use of tobacco and cigars by the students. It is said that the physical as well as the intellectual development of many youths has been checked by the immoderate use of tobacco. The Minister of Public Instruction and the Prefect of the Seine are unceasing in their exertions to remedy the evil.

THE EMPEROR AND THE POLES.—A letter from Posen says:—"According to accounts from the Russian part of Poland, the Emperor Alexander was not very gracious to the Polish nobles at Warsaw, Wilna, and other places. He refused to accept the *fêtes* they offered him, and caused it to be clearly understood that he was well informed of their dreams

(so the national aspirations of Poland are called in Russia), and that though he had warned them once, he would not do so a second time."

ITALIAN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The following despatch has been addressed to our Minister at Turin:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 27.

SIR,—It appears that the late proceedings of the King of Sardinia have been strongly disapproved of by several of the principal courts of Europe.

The Emperor of the French, on hearing of the invasion of the Papal States by the army of General Cialdini, withdrew his Minister from Turin, expressing at the same time the opinion of the Imperial Government in condemnation of the invasion of the Roman territory. The Emperor of Russia has, we are told, declared in strong terms his indignation at the entrance of the army of the King of Sardinia into the Neapolitan territory, and has withdrawn his entire mission from Turin. The Prince Regent of Prussia has also thought it necessary to convey to Sardinia a sense of his displeasure, but he has not thought it necessary to remove the Prussian minister from Turin.

After these diplomatic acts it would scarcely be just to Italy, or respectful to the other Great Powers of Europe, were the government of her Majesty any longer to withhold the expression of their opinion.

In so doing, however, her Majesty's government have no intention to raise a dispute upon the reasons which have been given in the name of the King of Sardinia for the invasion of the Roman and Neapolitan States. Whether or no the Pope was justified in defending his authority by means of foreign levies; whether the King of the Two Sicilies, while still maintaining his flag at Capua and Gaeta, can be said to have abdicated, are not the arguments upon which her Majesty's government propose to dilate.

The large questions which appear to them to be at issue are these:—Were the people of Italy justified in asking the assistance of the King of Sardinia to relieve them from governments with which they were discontented?—and was the King of Sardinia justified in furnishing the assistance of his arms to the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States? There appear to have been two motives which have induced the people of the Roman and Neapolitan States to join willingly in the subversion of their governments. The first of these was that the government of the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies provided so ill for the administration of justice, the protection of personal liberty, and the general welfare of their people, that their subjects looked forward to the overthrow of their rulers as a necessary preliminary to all improvement in their condition.

The second motive was, that a conviction had spread since the year 1849 that the only manner in which Italians could secure their independence of foreign control was by forming one strong government for the whole of Italy. The struggle of Charles Albert, in 1848, and the sympathy which the present King of Sardinia has shown for the Italian cause, have naturally caused the association of the name of Victor Emmanuel with the single authority under which the Italians aspire to live.

Looking at the question in this view, her Majesty's government must admit that the Italians themselves are the best judges of their own interests.

That eminent jurist Vattel, when discussing the lawfulness of the assistance given by the United Provinces to the Prince of Orange when he invaded England and overturned the throne of James II., says, "The authority of the Prince of Orange had doubtless an influence on the deliberations of the States-General, but it did not lead them to the commission of an act of injustice, for when a people for good reasons take up arms against an oppressor, it is but an act of justice and generosity to assist brave men in the defence of their liberties."

Therefore, according to Vattel, the question resolves itself into this—Did the people of Naples and of the Roman States take up arms against their governments for good reasons?

Upon this grave matter her Majesty's government hold that the people in question are themselves the best judges of their own affairs. Her Majesty's government do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former governments; her Majesty's government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them. There remains, however, a question of fact. It is asserted by the partisans of the fallen governments that the people of the Roman States were attached to the Pope, and the people of the Kingdom of Naples to the dynasty of Francis II., but that Sardinian agents and foreign adventurers have by force and intrigue subverted the thrones of those sovereigns.

It is difficult, however, to believe, after the astonishing events which we have seen, that the Pope and the King of the Two Sicilies possessed the love of their people. How was it, one must ask, that the Pope found it impossible to levy a Roman army, and that he was forced to rely almost entirely upon foreign mercenaries? How did it happen, again, that Garibaldi conquered nearly all Sicily with 2,000 men, and marched from Reggio to Naples with 5,000 men? How but from the universal disaffection of the people of the Two Sicilies? Neither can it be said that this testimony of the popular will was capricious or causeless. Forty years ago the Neapolitan people made an attempt regularly and temperately to reform their government under the reigning dynasty. The powers of Europe, assembled at Laybach, resolved, with the exception of England, to put down this attempt by force. It was put down, and a large foreign army was left in the Two Sicilies to maintain social order. In 1848 the Neapolitan people again attempted to secure liberty under the Bourbon dynasty; but their best patriots atoned by an imprisonment of ten years for the offence of endeavouring to free their country; what wonder, then, that in 1860 the Neapolitans, mistrustful and resentful, should throw off the Bourbons, as in 1688 England had thrown off the Stuarts? It must be admitted undoubtedly that the severance of the ties which bind together a Sovereign and his subjects is in itself a misfortune. Notions

of allegiance become confused, the succession of the throne is disputed, adverse parties threaten the peace of society: rights and pretensions are opposed to each other, and mar the harmony of the state. Yet it must be acknowledged, on the other hand, that the Italian revolution has been conducted with singular temper and forbearance. The subversion of existing power has not been followed, as is too often the case, by an outbreak of popular vengeance. The extreme views of democrats have nowhere prevailed. Public opinion has checked the excesses of the public triumph. The venerated forms of constitutional monarchy have been associated with the name of a Prince who represents an ancient and glorious dynasty.

Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, her Majesty's government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia. Her Majesty's government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence, amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe. I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. RUSSELL.

P.S.—You are at liberty to give a copy of this despatch to Count Cavour.

To Sir James Hudson, &c., &c.

M.P.'S ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS.

LORD BURY, in the course of one of his meetings at Wick, spoke in favour of an extension of the suffrage, and of Lord John Russell's 6l. qualification for boroughs. He should, if returned, support the present Government.

It is only by God's help and the wisdom of our senators that we can steer clear in these troublous times; and it is for that reason—it is because I see by every despatch of Lord John Russell, that he knows what the feelings of England are, and that he intends to act upon them; because I see in Lord Palmerston, the strongest statesman, the oldest diplomatist in Europe, and the only one who is capable of governing our country at this time, at the head of affairs—it is because I see that these men can best guide the kingdom in the present condition of affairs, that I shall, if I am returned as your representative, give them my hearty support.

In respect to ecclesiastical questions he said:—

I am opposed to all religious endowments coming out of the taxes of the State. (Hear, hear.) For that reason I shall vote against the grant in favour of Maynooth, and against all other grants which come from a like source, though not given to the same religion. I am opposed to the Regium Donum, for instance, and the Edinburgh Annuity-tax. I shall vote, should you do me the honour to return me to Parliament, against all religious endowments of whatever kind.

The members for Colchester, Mr. T. J. Miller, and Mr. P. O. Papillon, met their friends on Tuesday evening, at the annual meeting of the local Conservative Association. Mr. MILLER, in the course of a lengthened speech, attacked the French treaty as one-sided, defended the course which the House of Lords had pursued with regard to the paper-duty question, and contended that the past session had not been altogether wasted, as it had thoroughly sifted a mischievous Reform Bill, which would have handed the government of the country over to 6l. householders. Still he had no objection to a Reform Bill, provided it took for its basis intelligence, property, and influence. Mr. PAPILLON, M.P., next spoke, and, commencing with Church-rates, said he thought Conservatives might congratulate themselves upon the altered position of that question, such a reaction having occurred as he imagined was never known in the case of any other matter which had excited such general public interest.

The electors of Port Glasgow have been addressed by the Hon. E. P. BOUVERIE, who dwelt at some length on the prolixity of Parliamentary debates, for which he somewhat apologised by the plea that the House of Commons was a talking machine. (Laughter.) The hon. gentleman next proceeded to speak of the late Reform Bill, which, he said, was dead and buried, and he might write its epitaph thus:—

"Here lies Reform, who, ere he learnt to walk
On his own legs, was drowned in floods of talk."

(Laughter.) From the want of public sympathy and interest in that measure it was drowned on its passage through the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) He said that he believed it was now well-nigh impossible for a Conservative Government to carry on the affairs of the country. They dare not administer them on their ancient principles, and they could not long administer them on the principles of their opponents. He denied that there was a Conservative reaction in the minds of the people of this country.

"If it was meant by a Conservative reaction that the changes which had taken place during the last generation had conducted so much to the welfare, the prosperity, and advantage of this country that they were disposed to be more satisfied with their condition, that they were more contented and more prosperous than they were thirty years ago, and were therefore to that extent less disposed to change, than a Conservative reaction was in that sense a necessary consequence of all the improvement and advancement which had taken place during the period to which he had referred."

He contended that the only way of securing peace between France and England was by making France a commercial nation like ourselves, when it would be their interest equally with our own to maintain peace.

Mr. E. A. LEATHAM, M.P., presided on Tuesday evening at a *soirée* of the Dewsbury Mechanics' Institution, and spoke at length on the educational wants of this country. He dwelt on the difficulties which obstruct the carrying out of a comprehensive

national system of education as by no means likely to be soon overcome, and for that reason urged the great importance of placing educational advantages in the way of even the humblest in rank through the agency of such institutions as the one whose members he was addressing.

The Hertfordshire Agricultural Association held their annual meeting on Wednesday in the Corn Exchange, Hertford, under the presidency of Earl Cowper. Mr. PULLER, M.P., in responding to the health of the members for the county, said he believed that in reference to passing events in Italy there was perfect unanimity amongst Englishmen. Every Englishman desired to see Italy united in a constitutional form of Government under Victor Emmanuel, and the temporal power of the Pope, at least, taken from him. With regard to intervention, there could be none on our part; what we had to do was to stand upon our guard and await with expectation the course of events. What turn affairs might take we knew not, but it was our duty to be prepared for it whatever it might be. Sir M. FARQUHAR, M.P., in responding to the toast of "The Members for the Borough," regretted the absence of the Hon. W. Cowper, who was attending the ovation to Lord Palmerston in Yorkshire.

Although he (Sir M. Farquhar) was as staunch a member of her Majesty's Opposition as any man in the House of Commons, there was no man more ready to express his respect for the ability, courage, and patriotism of the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's Government; and he should be ashamed of himself if he allowed any party feeling to detract from the merits of one who had so long served his country, and who at heart was a true Englishman. His weakness for Lord Palmerston arose from the belief that his lordship was as good a Conservative as himself. (Cheers and laughter.)

The anniversary of the Gateshead Temperance Society was celebrated on Tuesday evening in the Mechanics' Hall. Mr. HURT, M.P., presided, and said,—He believed temperance reform must precede all other reforms if they were to be made effective. He happened to hold an official appointment which made it requisite to look over this subject from a particular point of view. It was his duty, as Paymaster-General, to distribute pensions to suffering and disabled soldiers who were desirous to quit the army, and it was his duty to make inquiry as to the cause of their incapacity; and he ventured to say that intoxicating liquor in the army is more destructive to that noble force than all the privation to which they were exposed in unhealthy climates, or in conflict with the enemy. (Loud and renewed applause.)

On Wednesday night, Mr. COLLIER, M.P., met his constituents at Plymouth, and addressed them at considerable length. In the course of his remarks, he said:—With respect to the Reform Bill, I fairly admit that this bill was "talked out." In reference to the budget and the treaty, the hon. gentleman continued:—

I maintain that the budget of Mr. Gladstone was a great budget. I do not say that it was a perfect budget; I do not say that there were not errors and omissions, which may require hereafter to be supplied and set right; I do not deny that, like all great and beneficial changes, the budget may have pressed hardly upon certain classes of the community; but I do maintain that, upon the whole, it was a great and wise budget, largely conceived in a spirit of enlightened statesmanship, and introduced in one of the greatest speeches ever delivered in the walls of Parliament. (Cheers.) I know it is said on this side of the water, "Oh! the French have got all the advantages of the treaty." In France I hear it said, "Oh! the English have got all the advantages of the treaty." And there is a good deal of complaint on both sides. I confess that I am not very careful to determine precisely whether England or France gains the most by the extension of our intercourse. It is enough for me to know that both must gain. (Loud applause.)

He referred at some length to the Paper-duty question and the House of Lords, and then discussed the Italian question:—

I am led to the conclusion that Austria will not relinquish Venice without a struggle, and it is not improbable that its situation formed one of the subjects of the late Warsaw conference, for the sovereigns assembled there were by no means favourable to the cause of liberty. Whatever may be the result of the Italian war, the policy of England must be one of non-intervention, but although we cannot give our material assistance, the sympathy of England is with them, and the public opinion of this country has great weight in the councils of Europe. Public opinion has become a great power in Europe, and the sense of the sympathy of the people of England will produce a great effect upon those now struggling for freedom in the plains of Italy. I feel assured you all concur in the view enunciated by Lord Palmerston, that although we are not in a position to render them any substantial aid, the full extent of our moral assistance was at their service. That I believe to be the opinion of both Liberals and Conservatives.

THE HARVEST.—The *Gardeners' Chronicle* publishes an elaborate series of reports from its correspondents throughout the country, with respect to the harvest. Commenting on these returns, it says that wheat will yield "unusually below" its average; oats will be a "fair crop;" "good samples of malting barley will be extremely rare;" while potatoes are "almost universally a failing crop." Turnips "generally are very poor;" mangolds are "universally inferior and unproductive;" while "good hay is both scarce and dear."—Messrs. Hutchinson and Co., of Kirkcaldy, in a report on Fifeshire, say the yield of wheat per quarter there will be little short of an average, but of various quality. Barley is above an average. Oats are a fine crop and heavy. Beans and peas are well podded. Potatoes generally are free from disease. The hay crop is good.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DEGREES OF BACHELOR OF ARTS AND BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

The following are lists of candidates who have passed the B.A. examination (under the old regulations), the second B.A. examination (under the new regulations), and the second B.Sc. examination respectively:—

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

FIRST DIVISION.—Alcock, John Leonard, University College; Ashton, Jonas, University College; Brodribb, Thomas, King's College; Chesman, Thomas, King's College; De Wet, Jacobus Petrus, University College; Dowson, Henry Enfield, Manchester New College and University; Emanuel, George Joseph, University College; Hall, Joseph, Huddersfield College; Henburn, Thomas Henry, University College; Jevons, William Stanley, University College; Raby, John Marsden, Wesley College, Sheffield; Robinson, Ebenezer, University College; Schwabe, Edmund Salis, University College; Tupp, Alfred Cottrell, University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Brodie, John, King's College; Browne, George Franklin, University College; Cartwright, George Peter, Owen's College; Grant, James, University College; Gwyther, James, Owen's College; Little, Louis Stromeyer, University College; Lloyd, Alfred, University College; March, Septimus, Cheshunt College; Merrin, William, Owen's College; Mosley, Herbert, University College; Nixon, Henry, Owen's College; Pike, Edward Carey, Regent's-park College; Pillers, James, Manchester New College and University; Roberts, Thomas Minshall, Regent's-park College; Rowe, George, Trinity College, Dublin; Rush, Edward, Wesleyan College, Taunton; Skinner, James Septimus, Cheshunt College; Skinner, Joseph Allison Theodore, Hackney College; Stephenson, Thomas Bowman, Wesley College, Sheffield.

SECOND B.A. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—Barker, Thomas, Trinity College, Cambridge; William Lant, private tuition; Durham, Frank Sheppard, private study; Hughes, Ernest William, Regent's-park College; Hyatt, Robert Russell, University College; Jardine, William, Regent's-park College; Kidd, George Balderston, private tuition; Roberts, Thomas, private tuition; Shaw, Thomas Clay, private tuition; Waterhouse, Theodore, University College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Allen, Henry Ebenezer, Spring-hill College; Clarke, Edwin Wrangles, Spring-hill College; Clarkson, William, Cheshunt College; Clennell, Walter Cash, private tuition; Cross, William Henry, private tuition; Finch, Frederick George, University College; Fox, Henry Charles, Regent's-park and University Colleges; Goldsmid, Albert Abraham, University College; Hall, John Frederick, Wesley College, Sheffield; Harvey, Alfred Spalding, private tuition; Jevons, Thomas Edwin, University College; Lupton, Darnton, University College; McKensie, James, private tuition; Milnes, John, Alredale College; Myburgh, Philip Albert, University College; Rowland, David, Brecon College; Thompson, Anthony, Spring-hill College; Tuck, Robert, Spring-hill College; Waterhouse, Edwin, University College; Weston, Astley Samuel, University College.

SECOND B.Sc. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.—Brown, Alexander Crum (First M.B.), University of Edinburgh.

SECOND DIVISION.—Bayldon, John (First M.B.), University of Edinburgh; Jackson, James Cole (LL.B.), University College.

OXFORD MIDDLE-CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

The first distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in the Oxford Middle-class Examinations took place on Monday afternoon in the Court of Queen's Bench, Guildhall. The Lord Mayor presided, and distributed the prizes, which consisted of books provided by the London local committee. The court was crowded.

The LORD MAYOR, in opening the proceedings, said he thought the system of examinations was fraught with large amount of value to the rising generation. In many instances private schools had been very badly managed, for whenever a man failed in any calling it was the commonest thing for him to turn schoolmaster. The examinations now established would, he believed, check the impropriety and remedy the empiricism which had for so many years prevailed.

The Bishop of LONDON, who was most cordially received, said he had been requested to move the following resolution:—

That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the University of Oxford for the introduction of these local examinations, under the statute—*De examinatione candidatorum qui non sunt de corpore Universitatis*.

In the course of speech his lordship referred to the course pursued by the University in respect to examinations in religious subjects:—

Religious education was not capable of being tested by examination. (Hear, hear.) Religion was the training of the whole mind, and it was impossible that the mere acquisition of knowledge on or about religious subjects, valuable as it was, could secure religious education. They must go beyond anything that could be tested by examination, into the daily discipline of the school, into the spirit of the lives led by the masters and pupils, before they could say whether a religious education was given in the school or not. But though we were to bear in mind that the knowledge of religious subjects was not religion, yet we were not, therefore, to suppose that it was unimportant. There was scarcely to be found a man well acquainted with other subjects who would not consider himself disgraced if he were found ignorant of the highest matters of life and of the matters which stretched beyond life. Therefore there could be no good education without the knowledge of the subject of religion, just as there could be no real education which was not based on the religious training of the whole habits. Now, the difficulty, in connection with the examinations, was, that in this country, we had persons of various habits of thought, all expressing

themselves in various ways. He was not concerned, then, to think only of the distinction which separated the Church of England from other Protestants. A great national system must make room for persons who were not Protestants; and he thought the University of Oxford had acted wisely in not insisting on the examination being such as would exclude persons who were not even Protestants like themselves. In a great school in the City, when he had the honour of attending the examination, he found that a number of the boys were the sons of Jewish parents, and these boys were not to be excluded any more than others. Taking all these things into account, he believed it was wise that while the examination was such as to encourage the young men to acquire a definite knowledge of the principles of the Church of England, it was well that it should not exclude others who had conscientious objections to an examination according to the principles of the Church. It was obvious, however, that when this system was carried out, and when the young men of the Church of England produced an amount of knowledge not required from others, they were simply making it more difficult for the members of their own Church. He saw no difficulty in suggesting to the University a remedy for this mistake. He would give a young man who has distinguished himself in the knowledge of religious subjects the full share of marks. (Cheers.) And he would take care that those who had conscientious reasons for not competing in that department of the examination should be required to produce some other subject which should equally tax their energies, so that there should not be a premium put on the neglect of religious education. He saw in the papers he held in his hands there were various divisions—the knowledge of Scripture, of history, biography, and so forth. Now he would say, let any young man take one of the papers without taking the other, and he believed there would be very few who would not present themselves for examination in some of the subjects. He threw out these suggestions for the consideration of those who legislated in the matter, for he saw no difficulty in practically settling the question. In taking leave of this part of the question, he wished them not to believe that he considered the examination in religious knowledge as unimportant. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Canon DALE seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Lord Mayor then distributed the prizes to the senior successful competitors, as follows:—25. G. Ekim, English and languages; St. Peter's Collegiate School; J. Wilson, schoolmaster. 41. T. W. Hill, English; Mansion Grammar School; J. Payne, schoolmaster. 62. J. Pask, mathematics; North London Collegiate School; Rev. W. C. Williams, schoolmaster. 66. H. E. Prest, English and languages; New Kingswood School; H. Jefferson, schoolmaster. 79. J. L. Warner, languages; North London Collegiate School; Rev. C. W. Williams, schoolmaster. 83. J. Wheeler, English, private tuition. 7. J. F. Creswick, English and drawing; Clarendon-house School; C. H. Pinches, schoolmaster. 48. R. Hunter, English and languages; Denmark-hill Grammar School; C. P. Mason, schoolmaster. 53. R. P. Linfield, English and languages; Godolphin Grammar School; Rev. H. Twells, schoolmaster. 61. R. W. O'Grady, English and mathematics; Mansion Grammar School; J. Payne, schoolmaster.

Postscript.

Wednesday, November 7, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

NAPLES.

SESSA, Nov. 5 (Evening).

A large body of Bourbon troops remain outside the fortress of Gaeta. These troops have sent a proposal to surrender to General Fanti.

THE LATE WARSAW MEETING.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.

Count Rechberg has addressed a circular note on the Warsaw interview to the representatives of Austria abroad. This note states that the object of the interview was to bind more closely the personal and friendly relations of the three princes present, and to concert the principles for the regulation of their conduct in view of certain eventualities. Count Rechberg, without entering upon any details as to the nature of the arrangements concluded, announces that a perfect understanding was established. He, however, makes it clearly understood that non-intervention in the affairs of Italy was agreed upon, and that, although anxious to support the principles of order and European equilibrium, the three Northern courts will do nothing which might provoke a war.

SWEDEN.

The order of Citizens of Sweden, at a recent sitting, adopted an address to the Crown, praying for reform in the national representation, and the Order of Peasants has agreed to a similar one. The bills relative to liberty of conscience and of public worship, lately voted by the Diet; with the exception of the order of the clergy, have been sanctioned by the King.

Count de Persigny has shortened his stay at his country house in France, in order to be present at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Friday.

General de Montauban, says the *Journal du Havre*, has, it is said, been named a senator as a reward for the skill he displayed in preparing and executing the attack on the Chinese positions.

Another eminent Hungarian, Count Ladislas

Teleki, an ex-Minister Plenipotentiary, writes a long letter to the *Presse*, to protest against M. de Szemere's satisfaction with the Austrian constitution.

Mr. GEORGE RIDLEY, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been appointed one of the Copyhold Inclosure Commissioners, in the room of Mr. Blamire, resigned. A vacancy in the representation of Newcastle will thus be created.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY CONVICTION.—The Lord Chief Justice yesterday gave judgment, on the motion for a new trial made by Sir F. Kelly, on behalf of Mr. Leatham, the late member for Wakefield. His lordship granted a rule nisi, as the result of two of the objections urged by the learned counsel.

MR. DISRAELI AND MR. BRODIE.—The proceedings of the Berwick Election Commission were enlivened yesterday by the examination of Mr. Disraeli, who gave a lengthy account of his connexion with Brodie. He stated that, believing that that person had been unjustly treated in the Weedon affair, he had expressed his willingness to serve him; and that when he entered the Government he endeavoured to obtain a situation for him, but was prevented on the ground of his alleged insanity. Mr. Disraeli gave a very simple explanation of his interview with Brodie in the lobby of the House of Commons. That individual came to him in a very excited state, and spoke in an incoherent manner with reference to the elections for Berwick-on-Tweed and Frome. Mr. Disraeli being under the impression that he had lost his situation and was in want of employment, and also desiring to be relieved of his company, gave him a note to Mr. Rose, in which he simply asked that gentleman to give the bearer a hearing. General Peel, Mr. Rose, and Captain Gordon were also examined. Mr. Gall, "the man in the moon" witness from Berwick, failed to make his appearance. Instead of attending with the lists of the persons to whom he had paid money, as he was required to do by the commissioners, he sent a letter stating that "this was an order to do an impossibility," and that he had judged it expedient to quit England. "A winter in Newgate," he said, "would be his death."

MISSION TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF NORTH AMERICA.—Last evening a meeting was held at Exeter Hall to hear a statement from Pastor Chiniquy, the main object of the meeting being to raise subscriptions towards the establishment of a college for the training of French ministers of the gospel in the colony, and for providing chapel accommodation for the several missionary stations. Mr. A. Kinnaird, M.P., presided, and concluded a cordial speech by expressing a hope that the small sum which was required, viz., 5,000*l.*, would be placed at Mr. Chiniquy's disposal. Mr. Chiniquy then proceeded to detail the circumstances under which he had, after having been ordained as a priest in the Church of Rome, left that communion. Mr. Davies supported the appeal, as did also Major Powis; and the Rev. E. Auriol having pronounced the blessing, the meeting separated. A collection was made at the doors.

THE ROAD MURDER.—Yesterday, at a meeting of magistrates at Trowbridge, they were informed by Mr. Slack that the Attorney-General had given it as his opinion that the inquest had not been fully and properly conducted, and that the coroner had not done the whole of his office, and that it would be a proper case in which an application should be made to the Court of Queen's Bench to order a second inquest, under a writ of *melius inquirendum*, provided the circumstances of the first inquest as reported could be authenticated by proof. The magistrates coincided in the propriety of such an application being made to the Court of Queen's Bench, and affidavits will be immediately prepared and submitted to the Attorney-General, and in all probability in the course of a week or ten days leave will be moved for the re-opening of the inquest. The magistrates distinctly wished it to be understood that they had taken no part in the investigation then being carried on at Road by Mr. Saunders, and that they were not influenced by it.

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTHWARK.—Yesterday evening the fact of the death of Sir Charles Napier spread with great rapidity throughout the whole of the borough of Southwark, which the gallant admiral has represented several years, and meetings of leaders of party in the various districts were called for the purpose of considering the selection of a successor. Amongst the advanced Liberals a strong desire has been manifested to invite Mr. Apsley Pellatt to come forward. He was for a long time one of the members for the borough, but at the last election sustained a defeat. On that occasion (May, 1859) the numbers were:—For Sir Charles Napier, 3,991; Mr. John Locke, Q.C., 3,647; Mr. Pellatt, 2,499; Mr. Locke, the new candidate, thus defeating Mr. Pellatt by 1,148 votes. It has been arranged that a deputation shall wait upon Mr. Pellatt to ascertain his views upon the subject. Another section of the Liberal party in Southwark appear anxious to secure the services of Mr. Thomas Chambers, the Common Serjeant of the city of London. Up to a late hour last evening nothing definite had transpired in reference to the movements of the Conservative party.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

There was a very scanty supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market, in somewhat improved condition. Most kinds were in moderate request; but, compared with Monday, no change took place in the quotations. Upwards of 38,000 quarters of foreign wheat having come fresh to hand, millers generally purchased with extreme caution, and for immediate wants only. In prices, however, no change took place. Floating cargoes of grain ruled about stationary. Barley was in moderate supply, and fair request, at full currencies. Malt was in short supply, and steady request, on former terms.

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THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1860.

SUMMARY.

THE great news of the week is the capture of the entrenched Tartar camp and the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, after a nine days' campaign, by the combined French and English forces; the occupation of Tientsin, and the close of the Chinese war. For so small a body engaged, their loss—400 killed and wounded—was very severe, being nearly ten per cent. of the whole. The arduous and perilous nature of the enterprise will be fully understood from the ample details that have been published. The Chinese, or rather the Tartars—for the latter appear to have been the soul of the determined resistance offered to the Allies—had made the Taku forts into a very formidable position, and defended the North fort, the key of the whole works, with singular courage and resolution. Having staked everything on their frontier defences, the signal defeat of the Imperialists has led to their abject submission. Not the slightest resistance has since been offered to the Allies, either in occupying the remaining forts, in proceeding up the river Peiho, or in occupying Tientsin; and there can be little doubt that Lord Elgin will find the Imperial Government willing to listen to any reasonable terms. It is out of their power to offer any effectual resistance to the proposed visit of the Ambassador to Peking, accompanied by a strong body of cavalry and artillery. We may hope to hear, in the course of a few weeks, that this discreditable and expensive war in the East is terminated by the signing of a binding peace.

Accounts from Southern Europe tell of the unchecked progress of the Italian cause. Capua has capitulated to Garibaldi, and the presence of so large a garrison as 8,000 men in a position so isolated from Gaeta, looks like an anxiety on the part of the Royalists to cease their opposition to the national will, so emphatically expressed in the vote in favour of annexation to Northern Italy. Victor Emmanuel and the Piedmontese have crossed the Garigliano, and inflicted a signal defeat on the Bourbon army, the remnants of which have now retired to Gaeta. As the Italian fleet took part in the attack, we may presume that the French intervention has had no other object than to secure for Francis II. and his family a safe exit from his last place of refuge. The report that all the Royal troops outside of Gaeta were treating with the Piedmontese for a surrender, indicates the near approach of the end. Gaeta may be a strong fortress, but what if the Neapolitan garrison refuse to defend it in a hopeless struggle?

There is an episode in the affairs of China that demands more consideration than it has yet received, inasmuch as it may lead to a second war at Nankin when peace is concluded at Peking. It is well known that the head of the Taiping dynasty attacked the native city of Shanghai, and was repulsed by the aid of French and English artillery. A proposal to make a sortie upon the insurgents, who are contemptuously spoken of as "armed bands," by the French, was subsequently rejected by their English allies. Before quitting the neighbourhood of Shanghai, Li, the Imperial Commissioner of the native sovereign, sent a reply to the allies, stating that in

carrying on war they had no other object "than to regain their own country." "We are at enmity with the Tsing dynasty, but with foreign nations we have no quarrel." Li asserts, with good reason, that the Europeans showed a desire to pick a quarrel with the insurgents. But for the conduct of Mr. Bruce there would have been no collision at Shanghai. Long before that event a communication was sent to him from the insurgent general, to which, with his usual hauteur, he did not condescend to reply. He seems to have resolved to treat the native forces with silent contempt until they came within reach of our fire, when they were replied to with shot and shell. They had not been informed of the intention of the allies to oppose them, and came down to Shanghai evidently cherishing the most friendly feelings towards foreigners. It is confidently believed that a few words from Mr. Bruce would have prevented them from coming to Shanghai at all. We may therefore ask whether it is a part of our policy to treat this native dynasty as enemies. Those whom the French speak of as "armed bands" represent a settled government with a capital at Nankin, that has for many years ruled over a territory comprising nearly one-third of China proper, and that governs the population with far more equity than the Imperial dynasty at Peking. If we were alone, perhaps, all would go well. But if, for their own purposes, the French desire to pick a quarrel with the insurgents, ought we to assist them, and by so doing bring fresh calamities upon the Chinese, and prejudice our own best and highest interests?

The return of the Conservative for Dartmouth, following so close upon a similar result at Boston, is rather a proof of management and organisation than of what is called a "Conservative reaction." At the same time it is to be observed that the principal single elections during the present year have been gained by the Opposition, adding so considerably to their strength as nearly to balance parties in the House of Commons. How far this result may be owing to the selection of unsuitable or obscure Liberal candidates it is difficult to say. There are, however, still several important constituencies to be filled up—Reading, Southwark, and Newcastle. We can hardly doubt that the electors of the great constituency on the south of the Thames will select a successor to Sir Charles Napier, upon whose tried integrity, as well as Liberal professions, they can fully rely. Newcastle, in spite of its Radical sympathies, has hitherto had two Whig representatives. Now that the second of them as well as the first has accepted a Government appointment, another opportunity offers for the advanced reformers in Church and State to combine their forces, and assert their irresistible claim to a share in the representation. At Reading, Captain Walter comes forward as the advocate of nothing in particular, with a political creed that will enable him to support indifferently a Palmerston or Derby Government, and to catch the votes of all parties. We should be sorry to think that a type of the negative politics of the *Times* could obtain success in so Liberal a constituency as that of Reading.

At the distribution of prizes to the successful candidates in the late local examinations for London, in connexion with Oxford University, the Bishop of London expressed his dissent from Sir J. Coleridge and the *Times* that the examination in religious knowledge should be made compulsory. Dr. Tait conclusively argues that a scheme which is intended to embrace the whole nation cannot be put on a sectarian basis. But he suggested an alteration in present arrangements. He would give to those who distinguished themselves in the full knowledge of religious subjects the full share of marks and honours, and he only required that those who by their religious scruples were prevented from entering on the competition, should give proofs of their energy in some other subject. The real cause of the difficulty arises from the fact that the University is an ecclesiastical organisation, which cannot move in a religious matter except in accordance with the Articles and Canons of the Church of England. We should be curious to see an examination-paper drawn up on religious subjects which would be equally acceptable to the Tractarians, Evangelicals, and Broad Church Rationalists that find a shelter in the Colleges of Oxford.

THE POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN TOWARDS ITALY.

We have twice or thrice alluded to the rumours which have reached us from abroad, chiefly from German sources, to the effect that Lord John Russell, as Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had diverged in some degree from the straight line of non-intervention

in reference to recent proceedings in Italy, and had betrayed a leaning towards Austria. Once and again, we emphatically declared our disbelief of these rumours. We must confess, nevertheless, to some uneasiness of mind when we compared what Lord John was represented to have felt and done with what he had actually put on record in his last despatch to the Sardinian Court. In that document there appeared to us to be something very like a menace of displeasure in the event of Victor Emmanuel trying conclusions with Austria for the possession of Venetia. Treaty rights were insisted upon with a cold severity of tone which appeared to imply that the Emperor of Austria's claims on Venetia were antecedent to the claims of the Venetian people, and that any deliberate purpose on the part of Sardinia to aid in uniting that province to the kingdom of Italy, would be regarded by Great Britain as a contemplated breach of international law. There appeared to us, at the time, no sufficient reason for thus intermeddling with what was the exclusive business of Sardinia, and we now believe it to have constituted the groundwork of those unpleasant reports which German officials and the German press have built upon it.

Whether there was at the date of that despatch any oscillation in the political sympathies of our Foreign Office, we will not venture to determine. If there were, we are happy to find that it has now ceased. Lord John Russell has spoken once more, and this time he has correctly and emphatically interpreted the national will. The despatch, dated October the 27th, and addressed to Sir James Hudson, our Minister at Turin, is a State paper which will be read by the whole country with satisfaction and pride. It pronounces judgment in favour of the King of Sardinia and the Italian people with a simplicity, directness, and dignity, worthy of Great Britain in the present critical juncture of European affairs. Unlike diplomatic communications in general, it is outspoken and straightforward—lucid in its diction, strong in its logic, generous in its sentiments. "Her Majesty's Government," says Lord John, after reviewing the position, "do not feel justified in declaring that the people of Southern Italy had not good reasons for throwing off their allegiance to their former Governments; Her Majesty's Government cannot, therefore, pretend to blame the King of Sardinia for assisting them." This, however, is not all. The despatch winds up with the following paragraph:—"Such having been the causes and the concomitant circumstances of the revolution of Italy, Her Majesty's Government can see no sufficient ground for the severe censure with which Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia have visited the acts of the King of Sardinia. Her Majesty's Government will turn their eyes rather to the gratifying prospect of a people building up the edifice of their liberties, and consolidating the work of their independence amid the sympathies and good wishes of Europe."

This is a timely, courageous, and highly statesmanlike declaration. But it is rendered more valuable by the strain of argument on which it rests, which assumes, throughout, the just claims of nationality, which calls in the people as the final judge of sovereign rights, which stamps constitutional freedom as a possession worth striving for, and which vindicates the international morality of kings when they listen to the cries of the oppressed and the friendless. Few, very few Englishmen, doubted the right of Victor Emmanuel to bring the powers of his Government to bear in aid of Italians struggling for their freedom. Like Lord John Russell, the people of Great Britain attach but little value to the special pleas put forward by Count Cavour in justification of Victor Emmanuel's entry into the kingdom of Naples. It was a mistake to appeal, on such an occasion, to the laws and usages of diplomacy. It mattered not a rush whether those laws had been observed or violated. Eleven millions of Italian people besought an Italian King to rid them of a Government which has been as a brooding curse to them; and listening to the sentiments of patriotism, and obedient to the impulses of humanity, the King stepped forth in answer to their prayer, and staked his own crown on the issue of his enterprise. We were all sensible, as by instinct, that it was a gallant act, and one which history will approve; and we all felt that if, in part, it was prompted by Royal ambition, it was yet ambition aiming at a glorious achievement. We cared little whether, at that precise moment, Francis the Second was or was not, in a diplomatic sense, the occupant of the throne of the Two Sicilies. We did not stay to discuss whether the Pope's army of mercenaries was or was not a legitimate weapon in the hands of his Government. We were satisfied that the subjects of the Bourbon had wisely rejected their Sovereign, and that those of the Pope refused to uphold his dominion; and, believing with Lord John that the Italian people are the best judges of their own interests, we inferred

that they had the right to call in assistance, and to transfer their allegiance; and that Victor Emmanuel had the right to grant the former and accept the latter. We have no need of Vattel's authority in such a case. He may have weight with diplomatists; but to the onlooking people of England it sufficed that Italy chose to be free and independent, without waiting for the leave of Bourbon or Pope, and that Victor Emmanuel, like a true *rè galantuomo*, chose to give effect to their will.

This is the true purport of Lord John's despatch. It appeared after every other Great Power had spoken or acted, or both, in condemnation of Sardinia. And, in the words of a correspondent of the *Daily News*, it "publicly and authoritatively restored the facts of the case to their true and proper historical position, brought them to the bar of public law, claimed for the Italians the right to choose, as we had done, as France had done, their own form of government and their own dynasty, established the analogy between William of Orange and Victor Emmanuel, and gave to the efforts of Central and Southern Italy on behalf of liberty, the approval of the English people and the moral support of the English Government." Lord John Russell having done this, and done it manfully and well, may afford to despise the mean insinuations of the *Times*, and to laugh at its impotent ridicule. To have spoken the universal sentiment of the British people at so critical a juncture of Italian affairs—to have placed on permanent record this dissent of England from the decisions of the absolute Powers—and to have done so in language which none can mistake, and in a strain of reasoning which overrides all the axioms of autocratic policy—is praise enough for any British Minister. His despatch will find an echo in every honest bosom. It has already flashed dismay into the citadels of despotism. It has already forewarned Austria of the unsound bases on which, in the judgment of Great Britain, she rests her justification for the retention of Venetia. It has already carried joy, and the most effective moral support, to the Italian people. Nor have we the slightest doubt that when Parliament shall meet, it will be made abundantly evident that, foremost among the benefits which have been achieved for liberty by Whig statesmanship, will be ranked Lord John Russell's despatch of October 27th, to the British Minister at Turin.

THE NEW EASTERN QUESTION.

THE British and French allied expedition has been successful in China. The Tartar horsemen have been put to flight. The Taku forts have been captured. The entrance to the Peiho has been cleared. Our gunboats have ascended the river to Tientsin, outside of whose walls the allied army is encamped, and inside which our Plenipotentiary receives every demonstration of respect. The Emperor of China has invited the Embassy to Peking, there to settle existing differences. The question is, are we to accept this submission, terminate the war, and bring our troops home again, or are we to march our whole force up to the gates of the capital, inflict public humiliation on the Emperor and his Court, and perhaps be caught by winter before the return of our troops to the coast. This question is already settled in fact—and it may seem, therefore, superfluous to discuss it. But whilst we are yet in ignorance of the fact, and before success or failure can have a chance of clouding our vision, we deem it right to put on record our reasons for wishing that Lord Elgin may have decided on the milder and more pacific alternative.

In the first place, no results which may be produced by this military invasion of China can obliterate from our minds the conviction that it rests for its justification on no better support than the law of the stronger. The Court of Peking had the right of every independent government to determine whether it would or would not permit a political representative of the Court of St. James's to reside within the walls of the capital of China—and, when obliged by superior force to concede our unwarrantable demand, it had a right to decide the mode in which it was to be carried into effect. We are dealing with China on far other principles than those which regulate our conduct towards the most contemptible of European Governments—and, under all our pretexts, our one object is to clear a way by our guns for the extension of our trade. Try to disguise it from ourselves as we may, we are playing the game of filibusters on a grand scale. Wherein China has injured us it would be difficult to say. What right she withholds from us we have tried in vain to discover. Even if it be true that her throne is emblazoned with arrogant pretensions, and surrounded by obstructionist mandarins, that does not justify us in resorting to force that we may deface the one or overawe the other. The throne of Russia is as little to

our taste—the nobles of Russia are as retrograde in their influence, but we do not therefore hold ourselves at liberty to invade Russia without even the formality of declaring war. We believe that the further we push our demands in this quarrel, the more unjust we become, and the greater is the store of unknown trouble we are laying up for ourselves in future.

But, even were we to admit that our cause is just, we are not by any means convinced that moderation is not our wisest policy. We have already had sufficient experience that in demanding more than we had need of we sowed the seed of a heavy crop of troubles. When Lord Elgin, no doubt in conformity with instructions from home, insisted upon that clause in the Treaty of Tientsin which gave the right to Great Britain of maintaining an embassy at Peking, he was plainly aware of the reluctance with which the clause was yielded, and he seems to have appreciated the force of those political reasons in which that reluctance originated—for he half promised that the British demand would be only partially and occasionally enforced. And yet, out of that extorted condition has sprung the third Chinese war, with its lamentable loss of life, its infliction of untold misery, and its expenditure of ten millions sterling. Who can foretell that an advance upon Peking, however uninterrupted it may be made, will not, in a similar manner, pave the way for further embarrassments? What if, grasping at the shadow, we should lose the substance? What if the Court and Government of Peking refused to await the approach of the Anglo-French expedition, and preferred to shift their quarters to some large city in the interior? What if the Emperor should give us chase, and decline to be forthcoming for his own humiliation? Is our army to winter at Peking? Are we prepared to assume the political direction of the empire? Can we be sure that it will not fall into a state of hopeless anarchy, and that instead of benefiting commerce we shall not destroy it?

But again, we are far from certain that even as a military enterprise the venture will be a prudent one. Armstrong guns may do a great deal, but they cannot do everything. They cannot ward off the effects of climate. They cannot keep back the approach of winter. They cannot mitigate the severity of cold. They cannot convert a flat and marshy province into a salubrious camping ground for British troops. On the coast, and within view of our ships, the inhabitants bring forward supplies with readiness; but can they be relied upon for doing the same in the interior, especially if any serious embarrassment should overtake us? From Tientsin to Peking is about 150 miles, and it has taken our army eleven days to advance twelve miles, along the narrow causeways of the country. May we not, after reaching Peking, find ourselves very much in the same position as Napoleon did when he entered Moscow? Is it not just possible that ours may become as successful an advance, and as destructive a retreat as his? Let us bear in mind the disaster at Cabul! The bones of ten thousand of our men whitened the plains and passes of Afghanistan after we had seemingly accomplished all our plans, and had humbled the old chief of whom we were in pursuit.

It is easy for the *Times* to call for vigorous movements, especially as the *Times* is not politically responsible for results. An immense public expenditure seems to suit the views of that journal—for what reason we refrain from suggesting. Happily, however, we have good reason for believing that the *Times* does not, in this instance, represent public opinion. On the contrary, we feel satisfied that should the next mail bring home tidings of the close of the Chinese war, and the settlement of our present dispute in a satisfactory manner, the country will receive them with sensible relief, even if the Anglo-French army should not have proceeded beyond Tientsin.

THE REGISTRAR'S QUARTERLY RETURNS.

THE returns just issued by the Registrar-General of the births, marriages, deaths, health, and weather of the summer quarter of 1860 is a new illustration of the old proverb, "It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good." The long-continued wet season, which destroyed part of the year's harvest, excited general anxiety, and marred the usual recreations of the summer, was highly favourable to the general health, and interfered but little with the prosperity of the nation. The fears which the gloomy weather of July, August, and September engendered, turn out to have been to a great extent fallacious. The Registrar-General's statistics show us the folly of giving way to inconsiderate alarms, and teach us that there are great compensations for what we are accustomed to regard as signal calamities.

During the summer months the mortality was

below the average, and the excess of births over deaths was 77,639—the largest increase on record, being at the rate of 1,266 daily for the whole population of the United Kingdom. The growing demand for labour at home is indicated by the fact that the emigration of the three months was not half the additions to the population, notwithstanding the continuance of the Irish Exodus, and the growing attractions of North America and Australia. It does not appear that the inclement season affected the marriages of the quarter, which show a great increase compared with the corresponding period of last year. "From this fact it may be inferred that the prospects of the working classes have been growing brighter, and that their real condition has improved. The increase of marriages has been greatest in Cheshire and Lancashire, in London, and generally in the manufacturing districts; but an increase is observable in every division except the Eastern Counties." This increase is the more noticeable as everything was this summer dearer. Taking the corresponding weeks of 1859 as the starting-point, the price of wheat rose 34 per cent., beef, 7 per cent., mutton, 11 per cent., potatoes, 59 per cent. To compensate for these rates there has been abundant employment and a high rate of wages, especially in the manufacturing districts.

The state of health during the summer quarter has a special interest in connexion with the weather. The rain that was perilling the harvest, and keeping us in doors in a grumbling mood, was so far a blessing that it was dissipating many of the seeds of disease. A general survey of the subject "seems to establish the fact, that the salubrity of the season is chiefly due to two circumstances; the reduced temperature of summer, and the abundant supply of water by rain. The low temperature retarded the putrefaction of the town impurities; and the water washed them away; so both the forces acting in the same direction, gave a great result." The general salubrity of the summer months is shown by the fact that for every six deaths in 1859 there were but five in 1860; the rate of mortality being 17 instead of 20 per 1,000. It is in the town districts that this marked improvement is chiefly visible, the rate having fallen from 23 to 18 per cent. Something of this agreeable change is said to be due to the good supplies of fruit and vegetables, but in a greater measure to the purifying influence of the heavy rains. Birmingham was so well washed that only 1,244 persons died against 1,815 in 1859—a decrease of over 30 per cent. It may fairly be asked whether the advantages obtained by this scouring process could not be permanently secured without the aid of drenching rains. "Wash and be clean" is advice that applies to towns as well as persons, and not less certainly does "honest water" dissipate the noxious effluvia that breeds disease than remove the impurities of the skin.

Three striking cases are given in the Registrar-General's report which show how largely the health of the population is in their own hands. In Clutton, Somersetshire, the reduced mortality is referred to improved sanitary arrangements, better dwellings, more provident habits, and fuller employment in the coal mines and husbandry than is generally obtained in the neighbourhood. At Fiskerton, a village in Lincolnshire, diphtheria was very prevalent, and killed eleven persons. The drainage of the parish was very defective, "there being open dikes close to some of the houses, containing water, &c., in a putrid and stinking state, without any fall to pass it away." It was reported to the board of guardians by the registrar, the defects of drainage were remedied, and there has been no fresh case during the last month. The district is now healthy. Again, the system of middens prevails in Lancashire, and the dirt is there not washed away by rain as it is in sewers; which may account for the circumstance that the reduction of the mortality is less in this county than it is elsewhere. The experience of the last summer goes to show that diarrhoea, which is the foundation of so much disease, is far more affected by a high temperature than by the abundance of fruit.

To these reasons for thankfulness we may add that during the summer months pauperism showed a considerable decline. On an average 769,360 were in the receipt of relief, while the number in the corresponding weeks of the previous year was 783,449. If to this fact be added the marked diminution of crime, particularly of juvenile offences, we may indulge the hope that the frequent congratulations on the improved physical and moral condition of the people are based upon solid and undeniable facts. There were 17,916 fewer deaths in the quarter ending with last September than in the same period for last year. Making due allowance for the salubrity of the season, and the improved circumstances of the population, we may still believe that many lives have been

saved, and many more been built up, by greater attention to the teachings of sanitary science, and the laws of health.

MR. JOHN HULLAH.

The unfortunate position in which Mr. Hullah has been placed by the burning down of St. Martin's Hall has excited a feeling of sympathy as wide-spread as it is deserved. There is an eagerness to take part in a pecuniary testimonial to the greatest musical teacher of the day that testifies to the obligations under which Mr. Hullah has placed the public, and to the personal esteem of those who have been under his tuition. He has been—as observes the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has contributed 50*l.* towards any fund that may be raised for his relief—"a great benefactor." His efforts to make accessible to the general public the classic productions of the great composers is the least of the services he has rendered. For a long course of years he has laboured with singular assiduity and success in teaching singing by the Wilhelm system adapted to this country, until his pupils throughout the country may be numbered by the hundreds of thousands. This great work was commenced and carried on without any further Government aid than the sanction of the Committee of Council on Education. All the rest was the result of his own untiring energy. It may safely be affirmed that if every one who has derived benefit from his instructions were to contribute only a trifle to a Hullah Testimonial, the sum would suffice to repair the heavy calamity that has befallen him, and enable him to continue his services in cultivating and refining the musical taste of his countrymen.

THE CHINESE WAR.

CAPTURE OF THE TAKU FORTS.

The following telegrams were received on Thursday:—

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

The Taku forts were captured on the 21st August, after five hours' hard fighting. The enemy were allowed to march out, leaving munitions, &c.

The allies lost 400 men killed and wounded. No British officer was killed. The 67th and 44th Regiments and the Marines, with 1,500 French, were the troops principally engaged.

The Allied Plenipotentiaries arrived at Tientsin on the 26th. They would start shortly for Peking, escorted by cavalry. The Chinese Government has promised them an honourable reception.

The rebels have withdrawn from Shanghai, and a better feeling of security has since prevailed.

On the 18th and 20th August they attempted to enter the city, but were repulsed with terrible loss.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 1.

Accounts were received, late last night, from her Majesty's agent and consul-general in Egypt, through Trieste, announcing that the Peiho forts were taken by the Allies on the 21st of August, and that the British and French ambassadors were at Tientsin on the 26th.

The following appears in the *Moniteur*:—

THE GENERAL DE MONTAUBAN TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE MINISTER OF WAR.

CAMP OF SING HO, Aug. 24.

The 12th and 14th August.—Combats which drove the Tartar army from its positions and gave us their entrenched camps.

August 17.—Bridge thrown across the Peiho, under the fire of the enemy.

August 21.—After a vehement resistance we carry by assault the most important of the Taku forts. 200 French and 250 English *hommes de combat*; a single officer killed, 1,000 Tartars killed, found in the fort, among whom was the General-in-Chief. All the other forts surrender successively. The same evening a capitulation gives us the whole country, as far as Tientsin, and 600 brass guns of large calibre and proportions. The ambassadors proceed to Tientsin, where the Chinese commissioners attend them to open negotiations. The allied army is placed in *echelon* along their route. The generals and admirals all proceed there under escort. The sanitary condition of the army is good.

The *Globe* of last night says:—"We have every reason to believe that Lord Elgin would go to the Chinese capital escorted, not, as is assumed, by a small party of cavalry, but by a very large proportion of the expeditionary army, of which the whole of the cavalry and a strong artillery force would form part. Nor was he likely to leave Peking before making it abundantly apparent that he came there, not to sue for peace, but to obtain the best guarantee he can for the future conduct of our relations with the Celestial Empire."

The *London and China Telegraph* states that the latest report in circulation from Tientsin is that Prince Sangolinsin has been degraded, and the Chinese have consented to pay an indemnity of eight millions sterling. It is added, "There is no doubt that the sum specified might easily be paid, as the sequestration for four years only of the Shanghai customs (amounting annually to two millions sterling) for that period would make up the sum."

LETTER OF THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.

The letter from the special correspondent of the *Times* contains full details of the military operations in North China. On the 10th of August the expedition was still at Pehtang, and the fall of torrents of rain delayed the advance till the 12th. The first operations were directed against the town of Sinho. About seven miles south-west of Pehtang, three miles north-west of Tangkow, and six miles north-west of the Northern forts, it forms the most advanced position of the Chinese on the north bank of the river. Three entrenched camps, commanding the causeway from Pehtang, had been made towards the east of the town, the last entrenchment resting on Sinho itself. At five a.m. on the 12th the division commenced defiling through the gate.

First came an advanced guard of three companies of the Buffs, with two of Captain Milward's Armstrong guns in support; then four other Armstrongs, of Milward's battery, the 23rd company of Royal Engineers, 8th Regiment of Punjabees, 44th Regiment, Rotton's rocket battery, Royal Marines, Madras Sappers, and right wing of the 67th Regiment. The rearguard was formed by the left wing of the 67th. The cavalry—King's Dragoon Guards, Probyn's Horse, and Fane's Horse, with Stirling's battery, followed soon after, and were attached to the division. On leaving the road it became abundantly apparent that the mud was most difficult to cross. The infantry were ankle deep, and before proceeding 200 yards all the Armstrong waggons had sunk above the axle. In vain were ropes attached and fatigue parties of soldiers called into requisition. All their efforts were in vain. The waggons were immovable, so the limbers, containing thirty rounds a-gun, were detached and brought on, the remainder of the waggons being left in the marsh, and eventually taken back to Pehtang.

For fully five miles were the guns knocked about before reaching hard ground. Arrived on the plain, General Napier halted the division, and ordered the cavalry to advance from the town. After an hour's halt the cavalry arrived, and the whole force advanced, right wheel, on Sinho, and it was plain that the Chinese did not expect an attack on the road to Tientsin and had made no preparations to meet it. The infantry was formed in line of contiguous columns at quarter-distance, the Buffs in advance in skirmishing order, three Armstrongs in the centre, three more on the British left flank, the cavalry on the right, partially concealed by the Tientsin road, with Stirling's battery to cover that road. And now the Armstrongs in the centre were ordered to open fire on the Tartar cavalry.

I stood by Captain Milward and Harrison as the first gun was fired at 20 minutes to 11 a.m.; at a range of about 1,200 yards. The first shot was bad, the elevation was too great, and the shell passed harmlessly over the enemy. It was the only failure. The second shell burst right in the midst of the largest group, and half-a-dozen saddles were instantly empty. "Three degrees," shouted Captain Milward, and the range was got by every gun. For upwards of ten minutes the battery made magnificent practice. Not a shot failed, not a shell that did not burst in the exact spot to which it was directed. Right and left, at the cavalry in front, into the entrenchments on the flank, at 1,200 yards, at 1,600, at 2,200, were the shells pitched with unerring accuracy. A good breeze and no file-firing enabled the whole division to witness the effect of the Armstrong gun, now first tested in action, and there was but one opinion as to its absolute and unqualified success. The Tartars stood right manfully for ten minutes, when they found the place too hot for them; so, after some wavering, they took the desperate resolution of attempting to turn both flanks of the English, and so got into their rear. A large body of Tartar cavalry rushed up the Tientsin road, while a smaller force advanced on our left. The latter was soon disposed of by the three Armstrongs. The former halted when they saw our cavalry, stood irresolute for a time, and then retreated. Captain Stirling at once brought his battery to bear, and pounded them well in flank. Just at this moment the guns of the First Division and the French were heard on the left, so the Armstrongs were ordered to cease firing into the entrenchments.

A body of eighty or ninety Tartars now suddenly rushed from their front to take Stirling's battery in flank.

On they came with the most wild and unearthly cries. So unexpected was this attack that Captain Stirling had barely time to fire two rounds of case, when they were within one hundred yards of the guns. There was no infantry near, but a guard of twenty-five of Fane's Horse, under the command of Lieutenant M'Gregor, was attached to the battery. Now was the time, now the chance to test the Sikhs against the Tartars. Without a moment's hesitation, and regardless of numbers, Lieutenant M'Gregor gave the word to charge, and away went the Sikhs in most gallant style. No flinching, no craning; every spur was well in the horse's side, when one-half the Tartars met them in full shock. The effect was instantaneous. One of the leading Sikhs run his spear right through the body of a Mongol horseman, the head entering at his chest and going out at his back. The spear broke in the middle, the Mongol fell to the ground spitted, and never moved a limb. Lieutenant M'Gregor singled out his man, and was in the act of spearing him, when another Tartar fired his matchlock within ten yards point blank. The slugs hit the Lieutenant in five places, three lodging in the chest, two in the forehead. For a moment he was blinded by the fire, which burnt his face, but the work was done. The Tartars dispersed in every direction, the whole affair lasting little more than a minute. I am happy to say that Lieutenant M'Gregor is fast recovering from his wounds, which, though severe, are not in the least dangerous. Nothing could be more gallant than his conduct, for he had no supports and but a handful of men. The Sikhs were delighted with the result, which naturally inspired them with the greatest confidence, and proved

their unquestionable superiority over the Tartar cavalry. The First Division of the French, who had advanced along the causeway, now commenced a tremendous fire against the more advanced entrenchment. Harry's Armstrongs and Desborough's and Govan's English batteries, with three batteries of French rifled cannon, were in full play. The Tartars opened a sharp and harmless fire from gingals and matchlocks, but were driven from one entrenchment to the other by the artillery alone, no infantry having been engaged. At the end of an hour the enemy had retreated along the causeway to Tangkow, and down to a ferry over the river. Sinho was in possession of the allies. Meanwhile Probyn and Fane were dealing with such bodies of Tartars as kept within reach. Lieutenant Anderson, of Probyn's Horse, got detached from his regiment, with five of his own men and two of Fane's. Three or four hundred Tartars surrounded them, when Probyn heard of their condition. On seeing him advance with one squadron of his own regiment and a small party of Fane's Horse, the Tartars quietly retreated at a slow trot. The Sikh horses were much exhausted by their struggles in the mud, so Probyn ordered his men not to charge too soon, and pursued the enemy quietly, saving his horses until he neared them. At length, when within 200 yards, the Sikhs became impatient and difficult to restrain. The chief Risaldar could contain himself no longer. He shouted his war yell at the top of his voice, the others followed suit, and down they went full speed after the Tartars. Away they rushed, helter-skelter, along the causeway, but the little galloping of the enemy were nearly a match for the splendid Arabs after their day's fatigue; and, to use the words of one of the officers engaged, they "killed awfully few, not more than fifty or sixty." Of these no fewer than seven fell before the sword of Lieutenant Anderson, whose blood was fairly up. Sowar Wayer Khan, of Fane's Horse, was killed, as he manfully stood by Lieutenant Anderson. Duffadar Berjon Singh, of Probyn's, was dismounted early in the fight, but he refused to leave the field, and on foot had two desperate encounters with several of the enemy. He was severely wounded, and his life was only saved by several Sowars going to his assistance. Sowar Khowajah Mahomed was cut off with Lieutenant Anderson. He charged the enemy several times, heedless of numbers, and when Anderson's right hand was disabled by a blow he rushed to his assistance. Lieutenant Anderson saw him slay four of the enemy. In another direction Fane maintained his well-earned reputation as a skilful swordsman and leader of irregulars. He was the first to get at the Tartar horsemen, of whom he gave a good account; though they escaped rather too quickly for his wishes across a canal.

The writer describes, from personal inspection of the field of battle and the captured entrenchments, the deadly effects of the Armstrong guns:—

Many of the shells had gone straight through the embrasures, bursting on the other side. The wounds were awful. One man was cut completely in two. A shell had burst right in the middle of another, and blown him to pieces. Horses were lying about with their legs hanging by a thread, and the frightful effect of the missiles was completely proved. There lay the sectional pieces into which they burst, each shell exploding into 49 fragments, in addition to the top and leaden casing, all the same weight and size, all sharp-pointed and angular. Notwithstanding the tremendous disadvantages under which they laboured, the enemy acted like brave men. 4,000 or 5,000 Tartar cavalry, with a few gingals, fought against enormous odds, for the English had upwards of 10,000 men engaged in the two divisions, and the French about 4,000 or 5,000. They did their best, and no troops could have shown more resolution. But bows and arrows could hardly prevail against Armstrong guns and French rifled cannon.

On the night of the 12th, the whole army bivouacked *sub Jove*, in the field. By noon the next day the engineers had completed their bridges. At daybreak on the 14th, the attack on the entrenched camp in front of Tangkow, a distance of about four miles, was commenced. The camp was defended by 8,000 or 10,000 men, and had a front of three miles. It was supported by batteries on the other bank of the river, intended to fire on the flank of any force advancing from the direction of Sinho. It was first necessary to demolish the works on the south bank, and this was accomplished by our artillery, and by a handful of sailors who crossed the river under fire and spiked the guns. The whole force now operated between the causeway and the river, upon the proper left of the entrenchment; the British having the right, the French the left. The artillery of the allies again cleared the way, silencing the guns of the enemy in a very short time. Then the infantry came into play, and the 60th Rifles, finding a dam across the ditch, rushed over it, Lieutenant Shaw being the first man in:—

Two guns from an angle of the entrenchment on the French attack still kept up a fire against our allies, who were obliged to construct a bridge in order to cross the ditch. This they did speedily and well, Lieutenant-Colonel Schmidt, Chief d'Etat Major, being the first Frenchman in the place. General Montauban promoted him next day, and thus gave a step to the whole of the French Staff. Colonel Schmidt is one of the most rising men in the French army, and highly distinguished himself at Magenta. He would be the last to claim a merit due to another. The first man in the fort was Lieutenant Shaw, the first Frenchman was Colonel Schmidt. The nature of the ground made the task of the Rifles much easier, and the angle may have prevented the French from observing the English entry. I saw the Rifles when they first waved their hats on the top of the parapet. For nearly ten minutes after that did the Tartars fire on the French, at the end of which time, their bridge being finished, the French entered. As they went through the gate, the Rifles had come round the interior of the fort, and were being formed by Major Rigaud. About 2,000 of the enemy were seen

retreating along a causeway which led from the opposite gate up to an entrenched camp in rear of the northern forts. Sir John Michel was anxious to pursue, but the men, who had not been in bed the previous night, and had been working for thirty-six hours, were dead beat. A battery from the south side also opened fire; so, after consultation between the allied commanders, it was determined not to go on until the heavy guns were brought up. The First Division and the French returned to the camp at Sinho, and the Second Division, under command of Major-General Napier, took possession of Tangkow.

Being thus in possession of the fortified village of Sinho and of the site of the entrenched Tartar camp, Sir Hope Grant found himself within about half a mile of the great north fort, which appeared to be the key of the whole position. Here some difference of opinion is said to have occurred between the two generals. Sir Hope Grant thought an attack upon the northern fort immediately before him very practicable, and that its possession would be decisive of the fortune of the others; General Montauban doubted this, but eventually agreed to send his forces to the attack, protesting, however, against sharing the responsibility of the plan of operations. Sir Hope Grant was prudently resolute, and on the morning of the 21st August the attack was made, four English and four French gunboats diverting the attention of the forts lower down on the northern bank.

At four o'clock on the morning of the 21st the English column marched from camp at Tangkow. Hardly had the head of the English column reached the advanced picket, when the enemy opened fire, about five a.m., from both northern forts, from the upper southern fort, and from the river batteries. Milward's battery of Armstrongs immediately replied, and one wing of the 67th pushed up to the border of a canal affording shelter at 450 yards from the ditch, a wing of the 44th rushing up to another canal on their left. The French took up position on the English right. Their guns at once opened on the southern fort, and soon after six a.m. all the batteries had opened fire. Govan's and Desborough's howitzers came into action, and Milward's and Barry's Armstrongs were advanced. At half past six a tremendous explosion took place in the upper northern fort, and about ten minutes later another still more terrific in the lower north fort. Beams of wood, earth, shells, splinters, and bodies were hurled into the air, while the concussion shook the ground for miles around. Still the Chinese stood to their guns, though their fire waxed fainter and fainter as that of the allies became more intense. The whole of the English field artillery was now pushed up to 500 yards from the gateway, and kept up an incessant fire, under cover of which the skirmishers obtained a position near the counterscarp of the outer ditch. Here Lieutenant Gye was shot through the thigh. A gunner was wounded almost at the same moment. A lad of fifteen, on the Indian medical establishment, a soldier's son, and Fitzgibbon by name, was on the field as hospital apprentice, attached to the 67th. Without a moment's hesitation he rushed to the artilleryman and dressed his wound, under a tremendous fire. In so doing he was shot in the arm; but the bullet has been extracted, and the wound is healing. A more gallant lad never lived. His character is excellent, and he well deserves some promotion.

At eight a.m., the Chinese heavy guns having been nearly silenced, the ladder party was ordered to advance and throw a bridge over the outer ditch. Two had been prepared, made of Blanshard's light-infantry pontoons, under charge of Lieutenant Pritchard, R.E. They were carried by eighty-two Royal Marines, accompanied by twelve sappers of the Royal Engineers. The scaling-ladders and the powder-bags for blowing in the gate followed the pontoons. The first pontoon was, after much difficulty, carried up to the causeway over the water, leading to the main gate of the fort. Hence the road up the ditch was narrow, and crowded with killed and wounded. The pontoons were heavy and unwieldy; one of them was shot through, and, despite the struggles and exertions of marines and sappers, who did all that brave men could do, the pontoons could be advanced no further. Major Graham, Royal Engineers, was wounded while leading on his men. An officer and eleven men of the marines, and two of the sappers, were also wounded. One of the sappers is since dead.

Meanwhile two companies of the 44th, one commanded by Captain Gregory, the other by Lieutenant Rogers, had rushed to the ditch to keep down the enemy's galling fire of gingals and matchlocks. There was no cover against the bullets, spears, and arrows flying about in every direction, so Captain Gregory placed his men up to their middle in water, and commenced a fusillade against the Chinese on the parapets, himself seizing a rifle from a wounded soldier, and using it with excellent effect for thirty rounds. Meanwhile men of the 44th continued to drop, and still there was no bridge. Lieutenant Rogers rushed through the ditch, pulled out the spikes, and succeeded in reaching the berth under the parapet wall. About the same time the storming companies of the 67th went at the ditches with a will. Some swam, some struggled through, and a few succeeded in reaching the berm. There they found the French, who had already crossed over light bamboo ladders carried by their coolies. These ladders bent when placed across the ditch. In jumped six coolies up to their necks. The ladders were supported across their shoulders, and the French quickly crossed over. "These men should have a riband," said Colonel Dupin, himself conspicuous in the front, "their gallantry is marvellous." A plank was now placed across the ditch in front of the main gate, over which very rickety bridge many soldiers passed, one by one. The English ladder party was also sent to the salient angle of the fort, near the spot where the French had crossed. Here their ladders were laid, and the troops got over.

All this time the fire of the enemy continued incessant. Cold shot, hand grenades, stinkpots, and vases of lime were showered on the crowd of besiegers who stood upon the berm. The ladders placed against the wall were pulled into the fort, or thrown over, and in vain did man after man attempt to swarm through the embrasures. If the defence was desperate, nothing

could excite the gallantry of the assailants. Between English and French there was nothing to choose. A Frenchman climbed to the top of the parapet, where for some time he stood alone. One rifle after another was handed to him, which he fired against the enemy. But his courage was unavailing, and he fell back, speared through the eye. Another, pickaxe in hand, attempted to cut away the top of the wall. He was shot, and Lieutenant Burslem, of the 67th, caught hold of his pick and continued his work. Lieutenant Rogers attempted to force his way through an embrasure, but was driven back. He ran to another, but it was too high for him. Lieutenant Lemon, 67th, came to his assistance, forced the point of his sword into the wall, and placing one foot on the sword Lieutenant Rogers leaped through the embrasure, just after Jean Fauchard, drummer of the French 102nd, had got over at the right angle. Lieutenant Rogers acted with conspicuous gallantry. He was the first Englishman in the place, and was afterwards of the greatest service in assisting others through the embrasures. He was wounded in the side by a matchlock ball, but is doing well. Jean Fauchard was followed by many of his own countrymen, and by Lieutenant Pritchard, R.E., Lieutenants Lemon and Burslem, 67th, who assisted their own men across the ditch, and were both wounded; Captain Prynn, R.N., and Lieutenant Hume, R.E. In addition to them, among the first in the fort were Colonel Knox and Ensign Chaplin, 67th; Captain Gregory, 44th; Brigadier Reeves (wounded in three places), Lieutenant Kempson, 99th; Colonel Mann, R.E., and Major Anson, aide-de-camp. Colonel Mann and Major Anson cut the ropes, and lowered the drawbridge over which the mass of the English crossed; and now, after half an hour's tremendous fighting under the parapet wall, the allies were in the fort. Still the Chinese made a desperate resistance under cover of their casemates. Ensign Chaplin ascended the ramp almost alone, racing against a French soldier. Halfway up he was knocked over by a bullet, but, quickly recovering himself, he was up again, and won by a head. A second shot struck him through the leg as he planted the Queen's colours of the 67th at the top of the cavalier, and Private Thomas Lane, 67th, took his place by the flag. Lieutenant Kempson, who had a tourniquet in his pocket, bound up Mr. Chaplin's arm. Lieutenants Rogers and Burslem, and Ensign Chaplin, have been recommended for the Victoria Cross, which they right well deserve.

And now the soldiers came rushing in, but still the Chinese fought. Captain Prynn shot the commanding officer with his revolver. The 67th caught the enemy on the left of the ramp, and bayoneted twenty-seven in one mass. The French rushed at them on the other side as they vainly endeavoured to escape. At the proper left angle of the fort lay seventeen bodies, blown up by a shell from Govan's howitzers, which General Napier had brought up in support of the French column as they stormed the fort. On the stakes outside were dozens of Chinese, "hoist with their own petard." One had fallen on his eyes, another was staked right through the body. "They lie in sections, Sir," said a 44th man. One hundred and thirty-seven were buried in the fort in one grave. For days the dead were floated from the ditch into the river, borne backwards and forwards with the tide. Their wounded were carried off in a most ingenious manner. A rope passed under their arms let them down into the ditch. They were then towed to the river, and thence along the edge of the stream to the lower northern fort, where they were passed across in junks. The Chinese loss in killed and wounded cannot have been less than 1,500 men. The English had 200 casualties—seventeen men killed, twenty-two officers and 161 men wounded. The 44th and 67th, having provided the storming parties, were naturally the greatest sufferers. The former had ten men killed, two officers and fifty men wounded; the 67th had six men killed, eight officers and sixty-two men wounded. I am happy to say that most of the wounded are doing well. The French list of casualties was a little over 100. No man was hit on board the gunboats. Two shots fell harmless on the deck of the Woodcock. Sir Robert Napier had an extraordinary escape. During the thickest of the fight he was quietly surveying the enemy's position, when a ball hit the binocular in his hand without injuring him. Captain Brooke, his Aide-de-Camp, was wounded in the leg, and Major Greathead, on his Staff, had his trousers torn open by a ball. Sir Hope Grant, as usual among the foremost, sent Colonel Wolseley to reconnoitre the lower northern fort just as the storming party obtained an entrance into the upper. Off started Colonel Wolseley with loose rein and easy seat as though he were riding in Rotten-row, and went right up to the ditch. The enemy "potted" at him with every species of missile, from 32-pounders to arrows, but he returned scatheless.

And now the fort was taken. It contained forty-two guns, many of them large, and was the key of the position. The lower northern fort, with its cavalier open in rear, lay at our mercy, and the whole of the southern forts were enfiladed by that just captured. The judgment of Sir Hope Grant was completely justified. The enemy soon sent in a flag of truce.

The heavy guns were now ordered to advance, and two fresh regiments, the Buff and the 8th Punjabees, supplied the place of the wearied 44th and 67th. But hardly had the order been given when the flags of defiance were withdrawn from all the forts, and flags of truce hoisted. Mr. Parkes and Major Sarrel rode out to see what was meant by these tokens. They crossed the river, and were met on the mud by a man who called himself a major. Mr. Parkes demanded the surrender of the forts. "Absurd and ridiculous request," said the other; "you have only taken one fort out of five; that is not much." "Well, then, we shall commence again at two o'clock." "The sooner the better; we only hoisted flag of truce to enable our civil authorities to communicate with yours." By two o'clock all preparations were made, and the French and English skirmishers advanced against the lower northern fort. No shot was fired, no resistance made. Upwards of 2,000 soldiers—many of them wounded—gave themselves up as prisoners. They were at once released and sent across the river. Again a flag of truce was hoisted on the south forts; and Mr. Parkes, Major Anson, and Mr. Loch crossed once more. They walked along the front of the south fort, but the

mantelets were down, and not a man visible. On passing a drawbridge which led up to the gate, an officer rushed out and ordered them back. "We shan't go back," said Mr. Parkes. "I must at once see the Governor-General." After some parley, the officer conducted them to Hang-fuh's house, before reaching which a messenger with a flag of truce presented a letter from the Governor. He agreed that Lord Elgin might proceed up the Peiho to Pekin, but he refused to surrender the forts. Mr. Parkes returned his letter to Hang-fuh, telling him that nothing but absolute surrender would suffice. "But I have no power." "Who has?" "The Military Commander." "Where is he?" "He is dead." "Then you are a man of straw; you call yourself Viceroy and Governor-General, yet you can do nothing, and refer me to a dead man. I shall stay no longer." "Let us discuss the matter," said the Viceroy, and so they did, until nearly five o'clock, when Mr. Parkes, seeing that nothing would be done, rose to depart. On leaving the house he said, "By-the-by, I hope you have sent all the people away from the town." "No, why should I?" "Because the place is full of batteries, whence you fire on us. You have seen what happened to the north fort to day. Well, that is nothing to the storm of shot and shell which will be poured on you to-morrow." "Come back, come back," said the Viceroy; "I will sign what you like." Mr. Parkes dictated an absolute unconditional surrender of all the forts, guns, and matériel, and himself inserted a provision that no soldier should be allowed to leave the town without a pass. The Viceroy signed, observing, "My predecessor was degraded in '68 and so shall I be now." It was night when Mr. Parkes returned from his important mission, by which time the whole of the southern forts were already in possession of the allies. Three hundred men, half English, half French, had been sent across the river to garrison them. The enemy was departing, and they entered the great fort of the Peiho without striking a blow.

The passage up the river was barred by obstacles showing the greatest ingenuity on the part of the Chinese. There were literally acres of impediments of one sort or other. On the 23rd Admiral Hope, with four gunboats, and accompanied by Mr. Parkes, started for Tientsin. There the people came out to meet them, and begged for mercy. "The Mandarins have fled; we belong to your Majesties." Lord Elgin was at Tientsin on the 26th, and the whole army was to follow. The distance was about thirty-two miles.

The weather was bright and cool. The country people were returning to their villages, and filling the markets with all sorts of provisions and excellent fruit.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

A supplement to the *London Gazette* was published on Saturday, containing despatches on the important military and diplomatic events which have recently taken place in China. We learn from these documents that the Chinese Governor-General Hang addressed three communications to Lord Elgin, dated respectively the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August, in which he informed his lordship that the Emperor, desiring to prevent loss of life, and to restore the friendly relations which had been interrupted, had appointed a Minister to confer with the British Plenipotentiary. Lord Elgin, in his reply—the date of which is not given—informing the Governor that he cannot call upon the military and naval commanders to suspend operations until the Taku Forts have been captured, and a passage has been opened for himself, as Ambassador, to Tientsin. Thus the overtures of peace were rejected, and the war continued upon the ambassador's own responsibility. Lord Elgin gives no details of the capture of the forts, but these are supplied by Colonel Foley, the British Commissioner with the French army. His lordship's other despatches, together with their inclosures, report the occupation of Tientsin by Admiral Hope, his own arrival at that place, and the re-opening of negotiations with the Chinese Government. An imperial decree had been transmitted to Lord Elgin, appointed Kweiliang and Hang Fuh commissioners to conduct negotiations with his lordship. Lord Elgin expresses his opinion that the Emperor desires peace, although he does not think that his Majesty is quite willing to comply with all the conditions which will be imposed upon him; but his lordship significantly remarked that "his reluctance to do so will no doubt be surmounted in due time."

THE REBELS AT SHANGHAI.

The *Times* correspondent at Hong Kong writes:—"At Shanghai the rebels have fallen back to a distance of fifteen miles from the city, after the principal chief had addressed a letter to the several Consuls resident there. From this document it would appear that certain foreigners had induced the Chang-wang to march on Shanghai by delusive promises of a friendly reception there. It is much to be regretted that the allied Ministers had not taken previous steps to convey to the rebels a clear understanding of the true attitude of foreigners towards themselves and the Imperialists. Foochow continues the great outlet of this season's teas, and is, so far, unmoved by the internal discords of the empire. Amoy is also perfectly tranquil, and occupied with an increasing tea trade. Swatow is in a turbulent state, and a gunboat was lately sent there for the protection of foreigners, there having been some serious night attacks on their houses."

REPRESENTATION OF SOUTH NOTTS.—Lord Stanhope, son of the Earl of Chesterfield, is the only candidate for the vacancy in the representation of South Notts, occasioned by the elevation of Lord Newark to the peerage, on the death of his father, Earl Manvers.

NAPOLÉON III. AND THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.

The Emperor of the French has caused to be written the following letter to Mr. J. Klotz-Rowell, editor of the *Treaty*, in reference to a projected excursion of Volunteers to Paris:—

Palace of the Tuileries, Oct. 29.

Sir,—The Emperor will always witness with pleasure anything that can contribute to the friendly relations between England and France. The proposal for an excursion of Volunteers to Paris, which you have submitted to his Majesty, has accordingly been appreciated by him as it deserves to be, and the reception given to your compatriots will, you may be assured, be worthy the proceeding in whose accomplishment you wish to assist. As to the time, the place of debarkation, and other details, the matters must be left entirely to yourself. Otherwise, as you will understand, the manifestation would lose, to a great extent, the character of spontaneity upon which its value depends. But you may equally rely upon receiving all the facilities which it will be possible to afford.

Such is the reply which the Emperor has charged me to address to you.

The Secretary to the Emperor,

Chef du Cabinet,

Mr. J. K. Rowsell. MOCQUARD.

The *Morning Chronicle*, which publishes the above, states that the projected excursion is approved by the Duke of Cambridge and Mr. Sidney Herbert. Under these favourable circumstances, preparations have been commenced for carrying the project into effect.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

THE DOUBLE MURDER AND SUICIDE AT BRADFORD.—On Friday morning Margaret Gowland, alias Sutton, who on the evening of Sunday, the 21st ult., cut the throats of her two children, and also her own, died in the Bradford Infirmary. She was sensible nearly to the last. About one o'clock she remarked to an attendant that she was reconciled, and said she hoped God would forgive her. She has more than once declared that she was a "faithful and honest servant" and "led a proper life" till she became acquainted with "that villain of a man," as she termed Gowland. On Saturday an inquest was held. The evidence went to show that, prior to the dreadful deed, the deceased had exhibited symptoms of great despondency and melancholy—a witness saying she was both wild and exceedingly low in spirits, both on Saturday and Sunday evening, the 20th and 21st ult. A verdict was returned to the effect:—"That the deceased cut her own throat while suffering under temporary aberration of mind."

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—The convict Mullins has been busying himself in drawing up a kind of memorial to the Home Secretary, in which he endeavours to explain what he calls "some difficulties" against him at the trial. He points out what appears to him as certain discrepancies in the evidence, besides altogether denying its conclusiveness. His memorial has been forwarded to the proper quarter. In addition to the prisoner's own statement, Mr. Wood has also urged upon the consideration of the Secretary of State the following facts:—That neither on the hammer, the clothes, nor the boots was any trace of blood found, although they have been carefully examined; from the evidence this fact is quite irreconcilable with Mullins's guilt. 2ndly. That the evidence of Messrs. Barnes, a highly respectable witness, entirely corroborates the witness Stephenson, and their evidence throws considerable doubt on the case for the prosecution. 3rdly. That the Chief Baron's remarks as to the prisoner not giving any account of the possession of the cheque are not in accordance with the principles of the law of England, as no man is bound to criminate himself, and even if Mullins had been a receiver he would not be liable for murder. Mullins was visited on Monday by his wife and son in the condemned cell of Newgate, in the presence of the Governor and other officials. They remained together for some time. Mullins seemed in good health, and conversed with them. He still entertains strong hopes that he will be respited by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

ATTEMPTED MATRICIDE.—On Saturday night, shortly before twelve o'clock, one of the most brutal and determined attempts to murder an aged mother took place at No. 6, Northampton-street, King's-cross. The unfortunate old woman, who is about seventy years of age, is named Mary Harrington, and resided at the above-named house with her daughter, named Bridget Harrington, a drunken and dissipated character, who was in the habit of brutally beating and ill-using her aged parent. On Saturday night she came home in a state of drunkenness, and, it is said, was accompanied by some man. She demanded of the old woman the keys of some place where she kept what little money she had, but meeting with a refusal she immediately seized the poker and beat her mother with it about the head till she became quite insensible, beating the skull in in one part. She then went to bed, leaving the poor woman weltering in her blood. It is feared that she will die. Her daughter is in custody.

THE ROAD MYSTERY.—It is now positively stated that the coroner's inquiry into the Road murder will be recommenced, and that it will be adjourned from time to time, until every means of unravelling the mystery shall have been exhausted. Meanwhile, an extraordinary and extra-judicial inquiry has been proceeding on Saturday and Monday, at the Temperance Hall, Road, before Mr. Saunders, a barrister, and a magistrate of the county of Wilts. The evidence given was of a very irregular and untrust-

worthy character, gossip and hearsay, but some statements were made which may, at some future time, be serviceable. For example: Mr. Fricker, the plumber, said that when he told the nurse, Gough, he wanted a candle to explore the roof over the cistern, Gough said she was sure he would find nothing there. Ann Stokes and Pitney say that on the 14th of July, the day she was examined, Gough, on hearing a report that "something was found out," became excited, walked to and fro, pressing her hands against her side, and saying, "she could not hold out much longer; that she would not have held out so long but that Mrs. Kent had asked her to do so for her sake;" that she had discovered grey hairs in her head, that no one knew how she suffered, and that "if something else occurred she thought she should die."

Court, Official, and Personal News.

Amongst the visitors at Windsor Castle have been the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, the Earl and Countess de Grey and Ripon, and the Right Hon. Sir G. C. and Lady Theresa Lewis, and the Prince and Princess of Leiningen.

It is expected that her Majesty and the Court will leave Windsor Castle about the 12th inst., for Osborne, and that the Queen will remain at the Marine Palace for about a month.

The *Observer* announces that the reported engagement between the Princess Alice and Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt is premature, but intimates that it is an event which may possibly take place.

We learn from the *Court Journal* that a new order of knighthood, intended exclusively for the reward of services in India, is about to be instituted.

The Princess Alice is beginning to figure as a patroness of literature. Her Royal Highness has accepted the dedication of a new illustrated work.

Lord John Russell arrived in London on Friday from Woburn Abbey. His lordship went in the afternoon to his residence in Richmond-park.

Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, is gazetted to the Presidency of Madras.

Niven Moore, Esq., Consul-General in Syria, and James Brent, Esq., Consul at Damascus, are appointed Companions of the Bath, Third Class Civil Division.

Mr. Alderman Cubitt, M.P., the Lord Mayor Elect, has nominated the Rev. John Davis, B.A., ordinary of Newgate, to be his chaplain during the year of his mayoralty.

The *Times* is requested to contradict the report which appeared in that journal on Saturday, that Lord St. Leonard's is dangerously ill. On the contrary, we are happy to hear that his lordship is in the enjoyment of his usual health.

The *Athenaeum* of Saturday says:—"We have much pleasure in stating that, while Sir B. Brodie's health is excellent, his eyesight has improved to such a degree as to give his friends the strongest hope that he will shortly regain to a very great extent the use of his eyes."

The Earl of Aberdeen has quite recovered from his recent severe indisposition.

In consequence of the state of public affairs, the foreign ambassadors, with the exception of the Envoys from Persia and Honduras, will be absent from the Lord Mayor's banquet. A final resolution to that effect has been passed by common consent.

Miscellaneous News.

FORTIFICATIONS.—A large body of workmen have commenced the new fortifications between Sconce Point and the Needles, in the Isle of Wight. The cost of these fortifications is estimated at 168,000*l*.

THE ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION held a special general meeting on Thursday. The cost of formation of life-boat stations now in progress is 3,000*l*. To meet this outlay the institution appeals to the public; it is simply necessary to remember how many lives the institution saves, to entitle its appeal to a favourable response.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The officers of this vessel have individually been paid off, and the ship placed under the charge of Captain Jackson, agent for Lloyds' at Milford Haven. She is to have new decks, the superintendence of which will be undertaken by that gentleman. She is still to remain open as a show ship, the charge of admission being two shillings each. She is efficiently moored for the winter.

CAPTAIN MACONOCHE AND PRISON DISCIPLINE.—Among the deaths of the past week is that of Captain Maconochie, inventor of the Mark System of Prison Discipline and the author of many tracts and papers on that subject. Mr. M. D. Hill appeals to the *Times* "to urge on her Majesty's Government the claims of the widow and family of him who has done more and suffered more for the admission of Reformatory treatment into our jurisprudence than any other man."

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.—The following is the result of the polling on Saturday:—

Mr. Hardy (Conservative) ...	112
Mr. Hayne (Liberal) ...	110

Majority for Hardy ... 2

As there are only 264 electors in this borough, of whom not more than 222 voted, the closeness of the contest is less a matter of surprise than if the constituency had been larger.

THE WAR IN CHINA.—A return has been made up at the War Office which shows the sums that have been voted by Parliament to meet the expenses of hostilities in China. These sums together amount to 6,168,024*l*., in addition to which there have been votes of credit to the amount of 3,356,104*l*., making up a total not very far from 10,000,000*l*., the entire produce of the year's income-tax.

TEMPLE-GARDENS.—The chrysanthemums are daily progressing towards their greatest perfection; one named Cassandra, a flower of marvellous beauty, wins the admiration of all. Visitors are respectfully solicited not to omit an inspection of the pompones, a dwarf variety, bearing a minute blossom, of this charming autumn flower, in the large circular beds of the Middle Temple-garden, near Essex-street. The exhibition is free, without the trouble of obtaining tickets or orders, and is open daily from nine till dusk.

A TERRIBLE STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSION took place on board a steamship about fifty miles off Yarmouth, on Saturday, occasioning the death of several persons. The vessel was on her way from Tonnage to London. The chief mate and Yunker Aintz, the foreigner in charge of the cattle, are in great danger; the former is delirious. The steamer is lying in Lowestoft. On Monday afternoon the Yarmouth coroner commenced an inquiry into the cause of the disaster.

CLOSE OF THE PREMIER'S YORKSHIRE TOUR.—A communication dated Wakefield, Wednesday, states:—"Lord Palmerston's tour through the West Riding has been ultimately cut short in the full tide of success. In the drive from Leeds to Pontefract on Saturday, Lady Palmerston caught a severe cold, which grew so much worse that it was thought advisable yesterday to remove her to town as soon as possible, and the party accordingly left Sir J. Ramsden's seat at Byram for London early this morning. It is difficult adequately to describe the disappointment which this abrupt departure has caused in the places which his Lordship had promised to visit. From the preparations made to welcome him, there can be no doubt the most triumphant part of his progress had yet to come."

THE LOST STEAMERS IN THE BALTIC.—Intelligence received at Lloyds' confirms the fear that all the missing steamers employed in the Baltic trade, which were known to be out in the late storms, have been lost. Cargo has been washed ashore belonging to the steamers Moscow and Edinburgh, and their fate is scarcely doubtful. Nothing has been heard of the Viscount Lambton and Thor. The underwriters at Lloyds' and the principal offices will be large sufferers by these losses in the Baltic.

BRITISH SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.—The subscribers to this fund will be gratified to learn that the committee has received the first fruits of the sympathy and co-operation of the British Colonies in a contribution of 100*l*. from the Jewish residents at Kingston, Jamaica, and that the Merchant Taylors Company have set the first example to the great metropolitan companies, among which it occupies so eminent a place, by voting a donation of 50 guineas to the fund. Lord John Russell has generously contributed a second donation of 50*l*. The committee is making renewed and earnest appeals to public benevolence on behalf of the perishing multitudes, surviving victims of the late frightful massacres. The most recent official accounts from Syria, as to the state and numbers of these unhappy people, are said to be quite appalling, and it is of the utmost importance that such relief as can be afforded them should be given before the winter sets in.

SYDENHAM WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Sydenham Working Men's Association, feeling deeply the great loss sustained by them through the retirement of J. Alexander, Esq., from the presidential chair, and at the same time wishing to convey to him their grateful feelings for the many excellent benefits he conferred upon them, have forwarded, through the secretary, the following testimonial:—

At the annual meeting of the Sydenham Working Men's Association, Sept. 28th, 1860, it was resolved that the following testimonial should be presented to J. Alexander, Esq.:—

"Sir,—We, the undersigned members of the Sydenham Working Men's Association for mutual improvement, tender our most hearty and cordial thanks to you for the kind and Christian feelings you have always entertained towards us, assisting in our difficulties, and delighting in our success, and ever encouraging us onwards in that glorious path which leads to eternal salvation; consequently we cannot but deeply feel and regret the great loss which the society incurs through your retirement from the presidential chair.

"That every blessing which man can share may be bestowed upon you is our earnest desire.

"We have the honour to remain, Sir,

"On behalf of the Sydenham Working Men's Association,

"Yours ever truly and gratefully."

(Signed by thirty-one officers and members of the association.)

ARRIVAL OF THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.—About 1,000 men of the Pope's Irish Brigade reached Queenstown on Saturday morning on board the steamer Dee, where they were enthusiastically received. The *Cork Examiner* says:—"A plentiful allowance of bread, meat, and coffee was served out to them by the gentlemen representing the committee, and each man received also a very good suit of clothes. Four steamers were in readiness to convey them from the Dee steamer to Cork, where they all arrived in the course of the day. Their reception on the part of the people was most warm; groups of men and women, ladies and gentlemen, collected at various points along the river, as the boats steamed up, and cheered vociferously while they passed." About 300 members of the brigade arrived in Dublin

the same night by special train from Cork. At the Kingsbridge terminus they were addressed in congratulatory terms by the Rev. Canon Pope, who was in attendance to receive them on the part of the Central Committee in Dublin.

FATAL EXPLOSION AT KING'S CROSS.—An explosion took place at King's Cross on Thursday morning, in connexion with the engine and tender employed by Mr. Jay in the construction of the Metropolitan Railway. The fire-box exploded, causing the engine to pitch, and the funnel was blown over the high stone wall in York-road. Two men were blown away to considerable distances and taken up dead, a passing cabman was seriously injured, and three other persons more or less mutilated; one of them is not expected to recover. The inquest was formally opened on Saturday. After visiting the scene of the disaster, and examining the remains of the engine, the jury took measures to obtain the scientific evidence which is necessary to the success of the inquiry. On Monday, two or three scientific men were examined as to the cause of the accident. Mr. Amos gave it as his opinion that there was some defect in the original construction of a part of the engine; but Mr. England, another engineer, attributed the accident to an insufficient supply of water in the boiler—an opinion which was shared in by an engineer in the employ of Mr. Jay, the owner of the engine. As the Government inspector did not arrive, and the friends of the deceased persons were desirous of further inquiry, the proceedings were adjourned for a fortnight. Mr. Jay, the contractor, has taken steps to provide for the families of the unfortunate deceased men, and he has also given instructions for their decent funerals at his own expense.

THE FRENCH TREATY AND OUR MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.—In each department of manufacture the successive steps towards the elaboration of the new French tariff are watched with great interest. The deputation sent to Paris by the woollen manufacturers have reported progress at a public meeting. They communicate the satisfactory assurance that woollens and all fabrics in which wool predominates will probably be admitted into France at a duty of 15 per cent., which will be reduced in 1864 to 10 per cent. It is likewise probable that the date for the treaty to come into operation will be anticipated by imperial decree. The deputation have, moreover, brought back an explicit assurance from Mr. Cobden that the treaty, when completed, will be a "most complete and perfect" one. What more can be desired? The French tariff for iron and hardware, having been officially promulgated, has been closely examined in the districts interested. It has been received in no captious spirit. The *Midland Counties Herald* anticipates "a large trade with France in goods manufactured by us," seeing that, in many particulars, the revised French tariff is more favourable than that of the United States. The duties on goods manufactured in Birmingham and the neighbourhood are considered to amount, upon the average, to about 12½ per cent.; but as an important set-off against this weight imposed upon our manufacturers in the race with those of France, we excel in many important particulars, since we possess cheaper coal, iron, better machinery, and a better supply of skilled labour. The *Wolverhampton Chronicle* delivers its opinion to the effect that "upon the whole the details of the new tariff are more favourable than could have been expected."

THE BERWICK BRIBERY COMMISSION.—The commissioners appointed to inquire into the bribery alleged to have been practised at the late and previous elections at Berwick-on-Tweed, resumed their sittings in London on Wednesday. Serjeant Brodie, whose wonderful interviews with Mr. Disraeli were some time ago described by Mr. D. Nicol, at Berwick, was examined at considerable length. He asserted that he had been taken into the confidence of the right hon. gentleman in electioneering matters, and stated in the most positive terms that Mr. Disraeli had told him to go to Mr. Rose, the Conservative agent, who would "give him money to get votes at Berwick or Frome." Mr. Matthew Forster, a former member for Berwick, was also examined. He gave the borough a very corrupt character. Mr. McGall, who is reputed to possess a very intimate acquaintance with the election affairs of the borough, was also under examination. The commissioners, however, were not able to extract much information from this witness. Large sums of money had passed through his hands, but he could not remember to whom they had been paid; in fact, he only accounted for some 8l. or 10l. On a subsequent occasion Mr. McGall was interrogated closely with respect to several sums which the persons who had been bribed alleged he had paid to them, but he positively denied the truth of their allegations as far as they affected himself. He gave in a list of payments which he made on Captain Gordon's behalf, many persons alleged to have received them being since deceased. The chairman expressed his opinion that the document was an untrustworthy one, and required the witness to produce a clear statement on Tuesday, intimating that, if he neglected to do so, something unpleasant would happen.

EXTENSIVE FIRES.—Two large fires have occurred in the metropolis. One of them was at Messrs. Chappell's pianoforte factory, Crown-street, Soho; it broke out at an early hour on Sunday morning, and could not be subdued till late in the day. The workmen, who will be thrown out of work for a considerable period by the disaster, have been bereft of the whole of their tools. Loss of life and injury was caused by an explosion of a piece of steam piping. A woman named Pitt was killed. The

force of the explosion was so strong that pieces of the piping were projected in all directions, like a shower of grape shot, and men, women, and children were struck down in the court where the explosion seemed to have spent itself. A boy named Matthews had his head cut open; and was conveyed to King's College Hospital, with the blood rushing from the wounds down his face. A woman named Mary Sullivan had both her shoulders laid open, and the sister of the unfortunate lad Matthews, who had only been confined three days, was obliged to be pulled out of bed with her infant in the cold. They were removed to the house of a neighbour. Some eighteen or twenty other persons were also struck down and more or less injured. Some returned to their own houses, having cut heads and other serious—but it is understood not fatal—injuries. Independently of the large loss of veneers and other goods, upwards of 100 valuable instruments have been destroyed by the flames.—Another serious fire broke out between the hours of two and three o'clock on Saturday morning, lasting up to Sunday afternoon, which has destroyed some thousand pounds worth of manufacturing property. We regret to state that a spacious Dissenting place of worship, Queen-street Chapel, was all but destroyed. This fire happened in the premises of Mr. G. W. Vince, timber-merchant, in Queen-street, Ratcliff.

Literature.

Italy in Transition: Public Scenes and Private Opinions in the Spring of 1860; Illustrated by Official Documents from the Papal Archives of the Revolted Legations. By WILLIAM ARTHUR, A.M., author of "The Successful Merchant," &c. London: Hamilton and Co.

MR. ARTHUR'S book is opportune. Though the more exciting Italian events of the last few months have almost eclipsed the occurrences to which it relates, there are few who will not feel an interest in reading how Turin and Milan, and Parma and Modena, and Florence and the Romagna looked, and how their peoples behaved and spoke, while "long disjointed provinces" were passing into an Italian nation. It is true that Mr. Arthur's opportunities appear to have been only those of the most ordinary stranger-traveller; but he carried sympathy and moral purpose in his bosom, and all his opportunities were well used. By entering into conversation with those whom he casually met, and supplying them with such points of contact with himself as a person travelling with importance or having a public character would have been unable to establish, he came at the real thought and feeling of individuals of various classes, from which an extended public feeling might fairly be inferred. The merit of his book is in these bits of free conversation. Of description of the scenes visited there is but little; and that little not such as to increase the vividness of any reader's mental pictures of the places. Trifling reminiscences of other scenes and other journeyings are frequent:—a kind of material that might be very effectively used in a narrative of travel. Occasionally the dialogues of the author and his chance companions convey no information about the country, people, or passing affairs; but only the opinions expressed to his company by the author himself, *apropos* of something or nothing. It was right that Mr. Arthur should travel as a Christian and a pastor, ever manifesting the character of the one, ever ready to confess the office of the other; and it was desirable that his book should largely contain observations and remarks written with religious views and aims. But we submit that the interest of the book has been somewhat sacrificed to the prolix commonplace of the reported conversations; and an air of weakness given to it by bits of trivial moralising.

Mr. Arthur entered Savoy while the "annexation" was pending. Travelling from Chambéry, he got his first insight into popular feeling on that matter.

"We were obliged to get into diligences; and here I found myself with a number of Savoyards. Opposite me sat a burly drover. I happened to observe, that in England there was at present a good deal of discussion about Savoy, when the drover passionately replied, 'We never speak of England here; we don't like England; we like France; we never name England!' This provoked good-natured and polite remonstrances from his neighbours, who, however, all appeared to share in the political feeling indicated by his ebullition. There was one woman who had, perhaps, a little disinclination to be annexed, but the preference of the others was clearly pronounced. One very intelligent man made no complaint of the part England took in the matter, except that one Member of Parliament had, in a debate, used the expression, 'Perish Savoy!' I told them the probability was, that the same gentleman would say, 'Perish England!' rather than have a war with France. They spoke of their relations with Piedmont as being nothing better than those of a tributary province: because, owing to the barrier of the Alps, they could not have any commercial intercourse with it; and from the exigencies of Italy, the government was obliged to give all its thoughts and money to its Italian possessions; so Savoy, poor in itself, was made still poorer, by contributing to national funds, in the benefits of which it had no participation."

When the decree of annexation had passed, and Mr. Arthur saw the French troops winding into

the valley of St. Jean de Maurienne, he found "the Savoyards well content that they and their vines were to belong henceforth to the nation to which their language and their interests pointed them": but, when he arrived at Turin, after all that he had heard of Savoyard anxiety to become French, it was "rather amusing to find that the Piedmontese took it for granted that the measure would be unwelcome to the people of Savoy."

Travelling one night in the midst of a "mass of uniforms and a cloud of smoke," our author heard something of the notions entertained on the Continent about ourselves:—

"On my left was a fine, intelligent French staff-officer; on the right, an educated, shrewd Sardinian one; in the front, other French ones, rough, soldierly, and good humoured. Before my nationality was discovered, they discussed military organisation. Our army passed under review. All agreed that the British soldier was a first-rate one; and it was even said, that, owing to the superior education diffused throughout England, he was, individually, more intelligent than the French one;—but as to military organisation!

"'Five soldiers,' said the Piedmontese, 'but without organisation, and badly commanded.'

"'O, the English,' replied a Frenchman, 'they are the Chinese of Europe. They were just the same in the Crimea as they had been at Waterloo; they had not advanced a step.'

"'No wonder all went wrong with them,' said the Sardinian.

"'Just imagine!' strikes in the staff-officer, 'they are indeed the Chinese. The other day in Parliament, a member proposed to abolish that antiquated abuse which makes the British officer a jest in all the armies of Europe, the purchase of promotion; and positively a majority voted for its preservation!'

"A laugh followed, with the remark, 'O, really that, at any rate, does not belong to our age! Something occurred to bring out the fact that I was English, when they asked my opinion on the points just alluded to. I said that there was one thing in which I did not agree; namely, that British officers supported the purchase system from self-interest. It was much more from a caste feeling; for really the service was so poorly paid that one could not charge them with self-interest in the matter. To this they replied, 'That may be; but a caste feeling applied to a national service, is in itself a mean form of self-interest; and, after all, in a purchase system it is plain that men can get forward who under a system of advance by talent would be left far behind.'

"The allusion to a caste feeling brought remarks on the absurdity of a system that, in England above all countries, shut out the middle class. 'England is the nation celebrated for a middle class, but the army is only high and low. England is the country of tempting careers; the son of a baker or barber, if well educated, may become a peer; but the army is a blind alley, into which no man with ambition will enter, unless he has money or patrons. England is the nation of voluntary enlistment, and all inducements to the most pushing class in the country are withheld. No wonder that the Government is at a loss for men, and that recruits are generally clowns. And in this day, when the individual intelligence of the man and the non-commissioned officer is a quality equal in value to ability in the General, to continue a system that leaves a non-commissioned officer all but hopeless of a gentleman's position, and so keeps away all who are capable of winning it, but unable to buy it!' Such is the substance of much that was said.

Mr. Arthur was at Turin during the voting upon annexation in Central Italy; at Milan during the rejoicings for the annexation; at Bologna, during the general elections; at Florence, at the arrival of the Prince of Carignano, and also at the reception of Victor Emmanuel; at other places, too, in the very nick of time for *fêtes* and excitements; and at Rome, of course, in Holy Week. People everywhere seem to have expressed themselves very freely to Mr. Arthur about the Pope and his Government, and the priests and their influence. We suppose the new order of things had unsealed lips that just then were rejoicing in their liberty; for assuredly there was a boldness in the utterance of opinion, and a licence in the propagation of scandals, that has not usually marked Italian intercourse with strangers. Deep hatred to the priests, and disbelief in the pretensions of the Church, are so often attributed to the people by the author, that he has felt it necessary to modify an impression that the details of his book were well fitted to make as to the favourable state of Italy for the planting of the Protestant faith.

"Persons reading many of the expressions contained in the conversations reported here, will be ready to think that these people will at once become Protestants, under a free Government: and, in fact, one of the first things I heard in England, on landing, was a statement from a gentleman who had just returned from Florence, to a lady in the railway carriage, that all Northern Italy was ripe for Protestantism. This is a rash saying. Northern Italy is nothing of the kind. The people are weary of the priests, alienated from the Church, resolved to be free, and panting after the union and glory of their country. Many of them are convinced that in religion they have been imposed upon, and that the Church edifice they see around them is not the solid building on the rock reared by Christ and his apostles, but 'a frail and whitened clump of stones.' It can hardly be doubted that large numbers, perhaps the majority of the people, and probably a considerable portion of the priesthood, would be not only ready but glad to join any national reform which would break off their yoke, and render religion more 'rational,' as they call it: for in the benefits of this they might partake without exposing themselves individually to persecution."

There was something very odd, and something

much deeper and more suggestive, in seeing the Romish world break out into uncontrollable joy, and a very madness of enthusiasm—at what?—"the disruption of the Pope's kingdom." And the impression of that joy's depth and intensity will be greatly heightened by the perusal of those chapters of this book which are founded on official documents, that disclose the methods of Papal Government during the "ten years of restoration" since 1848. These documents were collected by the decree of Farini, as Dictator of the Emilia—the archives of the different provinces have been searched, and but a portion of the fruits make two large volumes, now likely to be widely known, as edited by Achille Gennarelli. The substance of several of these documents has been woven into a narrative by Mr. Arthur; and others are given in simple translation. They disclose atrocious persecutions, falsification of public processes, bribery of witnesses, infamous imprisonments or "removals" of the untried and even the unaccused, and cruelties that only Rome and her minions ever have known how to invent. But we do not even now know all. Rome's creatures are cunning: and when the decree went forth to collect the official documents, with the plain intent to use them against Rome herself, it was found that from Ravenna the more important papers had been sent to Rome, and at Ferrara and Faenza cast into the fire; that the minutes of "the tremendous Council of Censure" had everywhere disappeared; and that the "most reserved" correspondence, kept by the Legates themselves without the intervention of officials, was entirely missing. There are, however, fourteen thousand documents still to be published, if that course needs to be taken. In place of many small extracts, we will make one, which contains at length the sad and terrible story of "The Three Young Men of Fermo."

"One evening, in February, 1849, while the Republic was still in power, old Canon Corsi fell, mortally stabbed, in the streets of Fermo. He was professor of eloquence, mild in politics, a friend of the young, kind and charitable; the one priest in the town universally respected. The public was filled with horror; the National Guard arose, and seized upon every suspicious man in the place. Appearances were strongly against two, who remained in prison. As an example of the dark hints one hears breathed in the Roman States, it was whispered about Fermo, that this deed had been planned to produce a reaction in favour of the priests, by striking the public mind with horror at the murder of so good a man."

"After the Papal Government had been restored, heavy blows were dealt to the people of Fermo. 'There was not a citizen who, during the Republic, had given the least sign of adhesion, even by simple silence, who was not annoyed, or placed under surveillance, or imprisoned, or condemned to the galleys, or to exile.' But this was not enough for Cardinal d'Angeli. Some lives must be taken. Three men were especially obnoxious to the restored Government:—Joseph Casellini, a young man of good family, who had been an officer in the Republican army; Ignatius Rosettani, a tailor; and Henry Venezia, a coffee-house man: all of hotly liberal politics, but with names unstained by crime. These three youths were arrested for the murder of Canon Corsi, as accomplices of the two criminals already in prison. Of these, one, called Testori, was an old galley slave, whose life had been a tissue of crime. His cell, it was observed by the political prisoners, who numbered no less than one hundred and thirty-six, soon became the favourite resort of the police. Presently, he had an extra plate of victuals every day; then his bed was provided with a mattress, sheets, and counterpane; and, finally, he was allowed the indulgence of cigars. He was also frequently taken to the police office, which was near the prison, and, on his return, used privately to show money, which had been given to him by his nephew,—he said."

"It proved that this worthy had sworn informations against the three young men, as accomplices in the murder of the Canon. Two of them met the charge with the best evidence they could, but Casellini had a triumphant answer. He was at the time lying ill of fever, and had the evidence of the doctor who attended him; of the druggist who made up the prescriptions; of the maid who waited upon him; and of a friend who visited him. Notwithstanding this, his relatives prepared a way of escape for him. 'No,' he said, 'there is not a shadow of proof against me, and conclusive evidence in my favour. I must be liberated some time; and, were I to escape, a stain would rest on my character.'

"Everything that threats and bribes could do, was tried upon the witnesses, to make them retract. The doctor, Baroncini, was easily won. He recalled his evidence; and, from that day, lived under the double weight of the Government patronage, and the public curse. The friend, Tarini, resisted for a while; but he had a young wife and three children whom he saw plunged into the deepest poverty: and, rather than they should starve, he betrayed his friend. There remained only the chemist and the maid. The girl was threatened with imprisonment for perjury: but she was brave; into prison she went, and there lay for years. Poor old Carlini, the chemist, was so far advanced in age, that to him a Papal prison was certain death; he must either swear away the life of an innocent youth, or lay down his own. He did not hesitate; went to prison, and in natural course to the hospital; and there, in the presence of all,—of the Curate, and of the Confessor, and of Christ in the sacrament, he swore,—"I die a victim of the truth." The Curate and the Confessor had the courage to leave to old Carlini a testimony of his religious character and praise of his unblemished conduct."

"The three young men were condemned to die with the two malefactors. On the evening before the

execution, the Jesuite Castiglioni came to act as Confessor; but Testori told him that he did not need to confess; for he had promises by which he knew he was not to die. When midnight had passed, and no pardon had come, he began to feel that he, too, was to be executed; and then his dark soul quailed at the prospect before him. In attendance were some brethren of a confraternity called that of 'Pity,' the rules of which bind them to attend the last hours of men condemned to death. The senior of these was the most revered citizen of Fermo,—the benevolent old Marquis Trevisani, stooping under the weight of seventy-four years. The culprit had him called; and in the reverend presence of that old man, and of the Priest Castiglioni, he formally declared that the three youths were innocent of the death of Corsi, and that he had been impelled to say that they were his accomplices, by being told that they had been his accusers."

"The old Marquis, overwhelmed with this proof of villany, knew too well in what repute he himself was held by the Government, to think that any interference of his would be of advantage to the innocence which he saw, in this awful moment, made, by the hand of Providence, morally triumphant over the murderous power that was striking it down. He urged the Confessor to take a minute of the deposition, and immediately to convey it to the Archbishop and the Delegate; but the Jesuite replied, 'I am here to take confessions, not depositions.'

"The brothers of the confraternity, who were all noblemen, stood weeping like children; for they were every one friends of Casellini, and all at that moment impotent to help, though with the proof of his innocence in their hands. The police officer, whose duty it was to take minutes of everything connected with the execution, was called to take down this deposition. He left a space in the page on which he was writing, and asked his superiors if he should write this down. The reply was, 'No.'

"When the mournful group arrived at the scaffold, what had taken place in private was unknown in the city. Few had gone to witness the murder; but those few were thrilled with horror, when the Jesuit Castiglioni, commencing the ordinary exhortation, uttered the strange words, 'It is not always the guilty who die.' When the heads of the three young men of Fermo fell one after another, the Jesuit went away to fall upon a sick bed, the people to say, 'It is not always the guilty who die.'

After this long quotation we must omit many pleasant bits of gossip; and an interesting account of the person and family of the notorious Cardinal Antonelli. The book will find sympathy already excited, to which it will be welcome; and it may do something itself to quicken sympathy, especially in religious circles, for the uprising Italian Nation. *Nation* may it prove,—and remain.

Epiphany, Lent, and Easter: A Selection of Sermons, preached in St. Michael's Church, Chester-square, London; from January to April, 1860. By CHARLES JOHN VAUGHAN, D.D., late Head-master of Harrow School. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co.

EXPOSITORY preaching—much needed and much neglected in our day—has seldom reached higher excellence than these sermons display. In simplicity, dignity, close adherence to the words of Scripture, insight into "the mind of the Spirit," and practical thoughtfulness, they are models of that species of pulpit instruction to which they belong. Had we such discourses more commonly, the ministry of the Word would be infinitely rich in delight and profit to the hearers. Viewed relatively to all the great spiritual aims of the ministry, such expository preaching is far above all "topical" discourse, and all oratorical display, in its fitness, worthiness, and power. A blessing little realised hitherto would surely come on congregations taught in *The Word* with the deep quiet thoughtfulness, the true spirituality, and the singleness of intention, with which the genuinely living instructions of this volume have been prepared. We mean not to libel the ministry, when we express our conviction that preachers are too solicitous to be popular orators, and do not sufficiently feel that their loftiest aim requires the most simple modesty from them, and that they themselves should "stand aside as much as possible, to let the Word of God have free course and be glorified."

Rejoiced to meet Dr. Vaughan on ground whereon we can fully and gratefully sympathise with him—for his very ecclesiastical title-page only indicates that the subjects of his discourses are selected from the gospels and epistles of that period of the ecclesiastical year during which they were delivered,—we are especially glad to be able to quote him with approbation on the matter we have already introduced, and on which our personal convictions have long been increasingly strong.

"Expository sermons labour under many disadvantages both in the hearing and still more in the reading. It is difficult to make them lucid; it is still more difficult to make them attractive. But are they not needed? Do they not lay the most solid basis of Christian instruction? Do they not contain the best antidote to error? Are we not then most sure that we are rightly proportioning the Word of truth, when we take it as it stands in the pages of Revelation, and seek only to illustrate, to enforce, and to apply it?"

Expository preaching often demands an attempt at the correction or improvement of our English version of the Bible; and sometimes, where the preacher is capable of it, may gain wonderful force from systematic retranslation. On this

subject, too, we quote Dr. Vaughan with entire concurrence.

"In so doing, we shall find it necessary to vary in many cases the language of the Authorised Version. Sometimes for the sake of precision, sometimes for the sake of clearness, sometimes for the very purpose of arresting the attention by a change of terms, by a departure from the too familiar form even where it is impossible to improve it, the expositor of Scripture must claim and exercise the right of immediate access to the original, and bear the responsibility, always a grave one, of declaring to his congregation that the sense of God's Word is, to the best of his judgment, this and not that. They will be thankful for any honest effort to make the language of inspiration more real to them, and certainly neither the preacher nor the hearer will feel the less admiration or the less thankfulness for that 'form of sound words' which has been familiar to them from childhood in the English version of the Bible."

"I have prefaced each of the following sermons with a careful version of the whole passage in which the text is found. In so doing I have aimed at nothing but exactness. I have introduced expressions, not only far less beautiful than those of the Authorised Version, but, in some cases, quite inconsistent with its style. My one object has been faithfulness to the original text. And, in the hope that my purpose would not be misconceived, that, at all events, this protest against such misconception would be received as sincere, I have aimed only at the benefit of those who may be willing to accept a very careful and anxious effort of this nature—how careful and anxious none can know without making the experiment—as a help, slight and inadequate, I know, but not, I trust, quite superfluous, in the patient study of the revealed mind of God."

We wish Dr. Vaughan could give the "devoted years" it demands, to a continuous translation such as he has given specimens of; for he seems to us, more than any labourer in the same field, to have appreciated rightly what English readers really need, as "the companion of the Authorised Version, not a substitute for it." We give two passages in illustration of the spirit and character of his performance of this service.

"ROMANS XII. 1—5.

1 I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, to present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable to God, which is your reasonable service.
2 And be not fashioned according to this age; but be ye transformed by the renewing of the mind, that ye may prove what is the will of God, even that which is good and acceptable and perfect. For I say, through the grace which was given me, to every one that is among you, not to be high-minded beyond what he ought to be minded, but to be minded so as to be sober-minded, according as God dealt to each one a measure of faith. For as in one body we have many members, and all the members have not the same office; so we, the many, are one body in Christ, and regarded one by one, each other's members."

"HEBREWS IX. 11—15.

11 But Christ, having appeared, a high priest of the good things that were to come, through the greater and more perfect tabernacle, not made with hands, that is, not of this creation, nor yet by blood of goats and calves, but by His own blood, entered once for all into the holy place, having obtained an eternal ransom. For if the blood of goats and bulls, and ashes of a heifer sprinkling those who have been defiled, sanctifieth for the purity of the flesh; how much more shall the blood of Christ, who through the eternal Spirit offered himself faultless unto God, purify our conscience from dead works that we may serve a living God? And for this cause He is the mediator of a new dispensation, that, death having taken place unto redemption of the transgressions which related to the first dispensation, they that have been called may receive the promise of the eternal inheritance."

From a sermon admirably named "Vague Running and Ineffective Fighting," we select a passage which well exhibits the author's vein of directly expository remark; and we shall place after it another, on "Conformity to the World," which will represent the practical use he makes of the Scripture expounded.

"I therefore—for in this I am one of you; I have no exemption from the personal anxieties, as well as the personal responsibilities, of the Christian conflict; rather would I be your example in bearing and in facing all; I therefore so run, as not uncertainly; not vaguely, is the exact sense: so fight I—but the figure thus expressed is derived, in the original, from one particular department of the Grecian games, the encounter of the pugilists—so fight I, as not beating air; as one who does not allow his blows to fall short of his antagonist, but who takes care that each one shall tell, and tell heavily: but I buffet my body—the metaphor is still from the same subject: the word is properly, I cover my body with bruises: my own body, with its appetites, desires, and slothfulnesses, is my chief antagonist in this daily contest; through it, if not from it, come all the perils and all the conflicts of this mortal life: its infirmities make us sluggish, its lusts tempt, its wants enchain us to earth, its vanities puff us up, its selfishnesses make us quarrelsome: it is, as elsewhere expressed, the flesh with its affections and lusts which they that are Christ's have to crucify: I buffet, therefore, my body, and bring it into servitude; I make it my slave, instead of being, as it expects and claims to be, my master; test by any means, after making proclamation to others, after playing the herald to others—a figure still from the games, where it was the office of the herald both to give out the rules of the contest, and to announce their commencement, and to proclaim their result—test, then, after the heralding of others—after making to them the proclamation of Christ's Gospel, with its promises and its hopes, its terms and its duties—I myself should prove rejected, should find myself refused and outcast in the day of the manifestation of the sons of God, as one who had himself run negligently, or unfairly, or presumptuously, and who therefore must expect only shame and discomfiture when he would come forward to take his crown."

"In the passage before us the term rendered world means properly the period or age that now is. The same word, and its opposite—the contrast of the two being always implied where it is not expressed—are found in direct opposition in a single passage to which I will refer you, in St. Luke's Gospel: *The children of this world, of this age or period, marry and are given in marriage: but they that shall be counted worthy to obtain that world, that age or period, what we designate as eternity in contrast with time, and the resurrection from the dead, neither marry nor are given in marriage; neither can they die any more, for they are equal with the angels, and are the children of God, being the children of the resurrection.* I call your attention to this passage, because it sets so clearly before us what is really intended by the world spoken of in the text; namely, the period of time prior to the resurrection; the duration of earthly interests and of earthly life as a whole; the age of things temporal as opposed to the age of things eternal.

"Now therefore, *Be not conformed to this world*, becomes equivalent to, *Be not conformed to time, but rather to eternity.* Wear not the fashion of persons who belong to time, and have nothing to do with eternity. Let not the garb of your souls, let not the habit of your lives, be that which befits persons whose home, whose dwelling-place, whose all, is in the passing unreal scene which we call human life, and who have no part nor lot in the permanent unchanging realities of the new heaven and new earth, which shall come into view with the return of Christ and the resurrection of the just. Wear not the garb of time, but invest yourselves already with the fashion of eternity.

"O, my brethren, how large, how elevating, how magnificent a view is here opened! How different from those poor narrow rules which would prescribe to a Christian exactly what he shall allow himself of human pleasure, and from what particular kinds of recreation he shall of necessity turn aside! The world here does not designate particular circles of society, or particular modes of occupation or of amusement. The text says to each of us, brother, sister, made of God for himself, redeemed of Christ for glory, object of Divine love, temple of the Holy Spirit, live not for time, live for eternity. Let it not appear from your manner of life, let it not be inferred from your tone of conversation, let it not be gathered from your evident frivolity, your prevailing vanity, or self-indulgence, or eagerness after the pleasures or advantages of this world, that you are one of those for whom this life is all, and who are not looking for any blessed hope beyond the grave to which you are hastening. Do not so great an injustice to yourself, do not so great an injury to others, as to leave it in any doubt where your real home is, your heart, your treasure. When two things come into competition, the opinion of men and the will of God, let it be well seen which you prefer. If any particular occupation or any particular amusement, if any particular friendship or any particular affection, be found by you, on trial, to be unfavourable to your growth in grace, to have a direct tendency to make you forget your soul, forget heaven, forget your Saviour, forget your God, suspect that thing, forego it if you can, not as a painful sacrifice, but with a cheerful and a willing heart, as one who loves something else far above all. When any question arises of right and wrong, of reverence or of irreverence, of charity or harshness, of faith or unbelief, let none doubt for one instant on which side you are. When others look to you for the sanction, by word or by silence, of an ungodly principle, of a worldly maxim, of an uncharitable judgment, show them, instantly and boldly, that you withhold it out of love to God. When the advantage of this life are spoken of as all-important, when the chastisements of God are regarded as unmixed evils, when His providence is set aside, or His mercy doubted in your hearing, when the death of the Christian is too much lamented, or the death of the unbeliever treated as a happy release; when in any of these or the like ways Christ's brightest promises are virtually denied, and His most solemn warnings dealt with as if they were not; then be not conformed to this world; let not your part be taken with time, but show yourself to belong to the eternity beyond."

These extracts will speak for the volume more adequately than mere description; and will commend it more than the warmest words of praise. We scarcely know a recent volume of sermons that contains so much *Scriptural* instruction, or so unpretendingly, yet effectively imparted. It is an order of preaching that requires higher powers, and a rarer union of powers, than any other; but more than all others it should be fruitful to the religious life of the Church.

FOR BOYS.

THE "Christmas Books"—are coming in on us; and we attack them first in the interest of our young friends, and select for special notice the new books for boys.

Odd People. By Captain MAYNE REID. With Illustrations. (Routledge and Co.)—Is a book which will maintain the reputation of this established favourite, and will find a hearty welcome with the great public for which it has been written. It is a popular description of singular races of man; among which the Patagonian Giants and Fuegian Dwarfs, the man-eating Feegees and the dirt-eating Ottomacs, the root-digging Yamparicos and the palm-dwelling Guarasous, the water-dwellers of Maracaibo and the mud-bedaubers of Andaman, have the pre-eminence in oddity of tastes, manners, and modes of life. What book could fail to be interesting that describes such singular people! and in the hands of Captain Mayne Reid, how certain are the materials of a lively and effective treatment! True, there is not the charm of an original and ingenious story, as in the author's former celebrated books; but boys somewhat older than those who have before enjoyed his works best, will not complain that there is any want of interest in this new volume. And while it is provocative of the reading appetite, by its more novel and spicy materials, it is instructive as well as amusing

in every page. Perhaps it is more likely to be a permanent favourite, through all the years of boyhood up to manhood, than the clever story-books which have made the author famous.—*Clever Boys of Our Time, and How they became Famous Men.* By the Author of "Famous Boys," &c. (Darton and Co.)—The idea of this book has been rather overworked lately; and we fancy boys will receive this volume with a sort of feeling that the cleverness of their own race is trumpeted too loudly, and will be ready to vote an increase of books like this "a bore." Yet let the author have praise for doing his work carefully, and writing in a good spirit, and in an interesting manner. His selection of "boys" is excellent on the whole; but while we are willing that our own boys should doff caps to Lord Macaulay, to Faraday, to Sir John Franklin, to Arago, to Brewster, and even to Brotherton, we protest against their being encouraged to emulate or admire at least half of those who are sketched here, and who have no more cleverness and fame than Mr. Abel Heywood, of Manchester.—*Playhours and Half-holidays*; or, Further Experiences of Two Schoolboys. By Rev. J. C. ATKINSON, author of "Walks and Talks," &c. (Routledge and Co.) Mr. Atkinson has decidedly improved on his first volume. His book breathes of the country,—is full of the love of nature,—and communicates abundance of delightful information in natural history. Its story is good:—blessed are the boys who can so happily employ playhours and half-holidays! And while it stores the mind with that sort of knowledge out of which sprouts perpetual pleasure to the activity of youth, it gives all sorts of valuable practical direction and example in such boys' pursuits as nesting, bird-catching, fishing, rabbiting, and insect-hunting;—and without passing an opinion on some of these, we will boldly say that those who engage in them under Mr. Atkinson's pleasant guidance, will both learn humanity and the reverent observation of the works of God.

We shall proceed with our pile of these books next week.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Introduction to the Criticism of the Old Testament. By Rev. John Ayre, M.A.
First and Last. A Poem.
Wearing the Willow. A Tale.
Handbook to the Geology of Weymouth, &c. By Robert Damon.
The Catacombs at Rome. By Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S., City Chamberlain.
Psalms, Hymns, and Anthems. Compiled by Ellen Courtauld.
Clever Boys of our Times.
Sermons. By J. Gage Pigg, B.A.
Faithful for Ever. By Coventry Patmore.
History of England. By Rev. James White.
Holiday Tales. By William Marsten.
Nemesis; or, the Avenger.
Journal of Psychological Medicine. October.
The 68th Psalm. By a Septuagenerian.
Forty Years' Experience in Sunday-Schools. By S. H. Tyng, D.D.
Choice Extracts from Christian Writers.
Italy in Transition. By W. Arthur.
Comprehensive History of England. Parts 21-2.
Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Part 20.
Sacred Poetry and Music. By J. H. Mills.
Gems of Christian Psalmody.
Hymns and Tunes for Cottage Homes.
Handbook of Wesleyan Psalmody.
The Church at Home. By Rev. Samuel Clarkson.
The Psalms. A New Version. By Lord Congleton.
A Journey in the Back Country. By F. L. Olmsted.
The Novelties of Romanism.
Tribute to the Memory of Rev. Dr. Fletcher.
A Connected View of the Morning Service. By John Salmon.
The Congregational Psalmist, Chants, Lectures, &c. Edited by Rev. Henry Allon.
Gems from Christian Writers.
Literary Remains of George Murray. By William McCombie.
He is Risen. By Rev. Charles Larom, Sheffield.
Hints for the Dawning. By Edward Dingle.
The Prairie and Overland Traveller. By Captain Marcy.
Memoirs of Rev. Dr. Morison. By Rev. John Kennedy M.A.
The Fugitive of the Cevennes Mountains.

Cleanings.

During the last fifteen years 1,613,115,000 eggs have been imported into the United Kingdom.

A young man, who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture.

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

The Burmese Emperor, at the instigation of the notorious General d'Orgoni, has opened the ports of his empire to French commerce.

A large house is building in one of the new streets at Lauriston, Edinburgh, for a number of Romish Sisters of Mercy, at a cost of about 5,000*l.*

One hundred young men in Cubitt and Co.'s establishment have been embodied as a volunteer corps.

A Dunfermline weaver has invented a machine for weaving carpets and table covers, which he describes as a great improvement on any already in use.

A full-length photograph, the size of nature, of Napoleon the Third, is attracting great crowds at Paris. The result has been obtained by a new process.

Marlborough House is being converted into a residence for the Prince of Wales. The whole of the

interior of the building is being remodelled, and will be decorated in the most costly manner.

Professor Ehrenberg of Berlin has received from Captain Maury, for microscopic analysis, a pot of sand, extracted from the Pacific Ocean at a depth of four miles.

Michaelmas Term was opened on Friday, at Westminster Hall; it was preceded by the usual breakfast at the Lord Chancellor's, at which all the Judges and many of the Queen's Counsel were present.

A new quarterly, to be styled the *Natural History Review, a Quarterly Journal of Biological Science*, is to be published in 1861, the first number in January. The list of editors is strong in good names. The publishers are Williams and Norgate.

Madame Clara Novello's "Formal Farewell" concert is fixed for the 21st of November, to take place at St. James's-hall. She will sing, among other music, the solo part in Mr. Benedict's Cantata, "Undine," which is to be performed on the same scale as at Norwich.

The Conservative Press generally seems to be in poor case. The *Weekly Mail* has just expired, and its proprietors are in the Gazette, while the begging-box is being sent round for the Press, Lord Ingestre and several Tory Members joining in a circular to entreat support for it.

There is a current story, which may be true, and may be false,—we cannot say. It is, that a colleague came last session to Lord Palmerston, complaining of the immense labour of receiving deputations. "Deputations!" said his lordship, "why that's my amusement."—*Times*.

Messrs. Edmonston and Douglas, Edinburgh, have in the press a second series of "Horse Subseivus," by Dr. John Brown; a volume of "Memoirs of His own Life and Times, from 1741 to 1813," by the Reverend Dr. Somerville, minister of Jedburgh; and an Edinburgh tale of fifty years ago, entitled "The Two Cosmos."

The Dean of Ely has nearly finished a new translation of Thomas à Kempis, to be brought out by Messrs. Deighton, Bell, and Co.; and Dr. Ackermann, Archdeacon of Jena, is about to publish in an English dress, through Messrs. T. and T. Clark, a complete edition of his work, "The Christian Element in Plato, and in the Platonic Philosophy."

Mr. John Snow has in the press, "Nineteen Years in Polynesia: Missionary Life, Travels, and Researches in the Islands of the Pacific," by the Rev. George Turner; and Mr. T. C. Newby promises, "The East Unveiled; or Slavonians, their Churches, Festivals, and Religious and Social History," by M. D. Chylinski, a native of Wallachia.

CHURCH ACOUSTICS.—Hearing is now made easy by an experiment just completed in Trinity Church, New York. It consists of a paraboloidal reflector of sound placed at the back of the pulpit, of which the speaker's mouth is the focus. A stream of sound is thus thrown to the most remote point of the church, and by its side flow fills the whole body of the building.—*Philadelphia Presbyterian*.

In some of the departments of Messrs. Courtauld's factory, at Halstead, says the *Suffolk Free Press*, notices have been posted that fines will in future be imposed on the women and girls who appear at their work in crinoline, which habit, it is put forth, is, in some of the various operations of the female operatives, as offensive to decency as dangerous to persons wearing it.

HOW TO KEEP YOUR UMBRELLA.—Dr. Buckland could not bear to lose an umbrella—they were never good ones of their kind—but still he could not bear to lose his umbrella. He lost two or three in one way or another, and at last he inscribed, in conspicuous letters, on the handle of a new one he bought purposely, "Stolen from Dr. Buckland," and this he never lost. It was fairly worn to a skeleton through long and faithful service, till at last it became very shabby indeed; but the large label, "Stolen from Dr. Buckland," kept away everybody; nobody even ever offered to "borrow" it on the wettest of wet days, although it often invitingly stood by itself, in solitary glory, in the umbrella-stand in the hall.

ECCENTRIC BEQUESTS.—The will of the Earl of Pembroke, who lived in the days of the Commonwealth, after a good many profane jests, proceeds thus:—*Item*.—I give all my deer to the Earl of Salisbury, who I know will preserve them, because he denied the King a buck out of one of his own parks. *Item*.—I give nothing to Lord Say; which legacy I give him because I know he will bestow it on the poor. *Item*.—To Tom May I give five shillings; I intended to give him more, but whoever has seen his "History of the Parliament" thinks five shillings too much. *Item*.—I give Lieutenant-General Cromwell one word of mine, because hitherto he has never kept his own. *Item*.—I give up the ghost.—*Quarterly Review*.

THE QUEEN AND THE ETON BOYS.—On Friday last, her Majesty, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the court, rode out on horseback, and on returning to the Castle, the Royal party were overtaken by a shower of rain. As they were passing the lodge gate of the Eton playing fields, two of the students were standing near, who, with the inherent politeness of an Etonian, asked if they might be permitted to offer to the Queen and her lady in attendance their umbrellas. The offer was graciously accepted by her Majesty. Shortly afterwards the rain ceased, and the umbrellas were brought back to the young gentlemen by Lord Alfred Paget, the equerry in waiting, with her Majesty's likeness on the obverse side of a sovereign, which the Queen had sent to each of the boys in acknowledgment of their politeness. The delighted youths lost no time in engaging the services of Mr. Martin, the Eton jeweller, for the purpose of having

them appended to their watch chains, an ornament it need not be added they prize far beyond the intrinsic value of their gold watches. The names of the youths are the Hon. Mr. Ponsonby, and Mr. Salt, son of the member for Stafford, both pupils in the house of Mr. Waite.

ADIEU TO VENICE.—Our visit here is gliding away as swiftly as our gondola skims over the water. To-morrow we leave! Each moment in Venice has had its pleasures, and peculiar ones, for life doubtless is peculiar in a city so different to any other, so noiseless, so beautiful! How suggestive too, of historical associations—her indomitable energy, her enterprise, her power, her glory, her pride, her early republic, degenerating into her exclusive aristocracy, her subsequent decline, her increasing weakness, her decrepit old age. Still she is beautiful, and her waves ever whisper to you of her younger days. They tell you of men like Dandolo, and Carlo Zeno, and Pisani. They remind you of the self-sacrifice of her people to save the republic—of Matteo Foscari, rendered penniless in her defence, then offering his two sons for her service, his last most precious gift. They repeat the name of Marino Sanuto, who invented the compass and taught Venetian mariners to cross the sea. They moan round the frescoed palaces of Titian, and reflect the fairy structures raised by Filippo Calendaria, Palladia, and Sansovino. They whisper the names of Tintoretto and Paul Veronese. They sing of Petrarch who found a home here, and bequeathed his library to the republic; and they discourse of Galileo whom the republic honoured, and of Aldus, the learned printer, who published here so many Greek and Latin works from ancient manuscripts, and whose *Italic type* is still so useful. They yet ripple gladly under the Rialto, where first they soothed the scared fugitives of the plain—and they wait in vain around the arsenal for the fleets which they once so proudly carried—fleets manned by such as the Justiniana, eleven of whom, at their country's call, threw themselves into the breach and were killed, leaving but one of that illustrious house to perpetuate their name. It is possible that these waves may again encircle islands deserted, houseless and barren, and that future generations will come to trace the outline of the palaces of Venice by some broken column or ruined wall, standing helpless and at the mercy of the storm—a ghastly monitor, pointing with wrinkled hand to the shoals and whirlpools that brought her to destruction:—a lesson to all rulers that unless the people participate in the government, time will come when indifference will seize that people—they will no longer care to support a system in which they are mere cyphers—any change will be welcome to those who have nothing to defend—French, Russian, and Austrian, may come and take easy possession—and why not?—*Through the Tyrol to Venice.* By Mrs. Newman Hall.

Obituary.

THE EARL OF DUNDONALD.—Thomas Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, died on Wednesday morning at his house in Kensington. His wonderful career is pretty well known. His great activity and amazing invention, during the French wars, made him terrible to our foes. With the little *Speedy*, of 14 guns, he captured thirty-three vessels, carrying in all 128 guns and 533 men. His operations on land in France and Spain showed his fertile genius and daring. None forget the burning of the French fleet in the Baque Roads, nor the defence of the castle at Barcelona. But Lord Cochrane was politically opposed to the powers that were. As Member for Honiton and Westminster, he joined the Opposition, and kept up his attacks on the corrupt administration of the Admiralty. This diminished his usefulness. In 1814, he was convicted of spreading false news for the purpose of raising the price of Consols, fined, degraded, and expelled from the House of Commons. One part of the sentence—the pillory—was remitted. The electors of Westminster again chose him for their representative, and, under circumstances of extraordinary daring, he broke out of prison and appeared in his place in Parliament. In 1811 Lord Cochrane accepted the command of the fleet of the South American State of Chili, then contending for its national independence, and he materially contributed to the success of the cause, particularly by the capture of Valdivia, the last stronghold left to the Spaniards. His cutting out of the *Esmeralda*, a large 40-gun frigate, on the 5th of November, 1820, from under the guns of the Castle of Callao, was one of the most daring as well as the most celebrated of his exploits. Subsequently he was by the Emperor Don Pedro appointed to the command of the Brazilian fleet, and in 1823 was by that monarch created Marquis of Marenham. His lordship next gave his services to Greece, and was employed in that country from 1827 to 1828. In 1830, on the accession of the Whigs to office under King William IV., Lord Dundonald was reinstated in his rank in the British navy, from a feeling that he had been made the victim of party; and on 22nd May, 1847, the order of the Bath was restored to him. He succeeded his father as Earl of Dundonald in 1831, and became Vice-Admiral of the Blue, 23rd November, 1841. He was appointed a Commander-in-Chief on the North American and West India station in 1848. In 1851 he became Vice-Admiral of the White, and in 1854 Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom. During the late war with Russia, his lordship wrote to various members of the government, offering to destroy Sebastopol in a few hours, with perfect security to our own forces; but his plans,

after examination by a committee, were rejected by the government. His body is to be deposited with in the venerable pile of Westminster Abbey.

ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, M.P., died early yesterday morning at Merchiston Hall, near Portsmouth. He was born on the 6th of March, 1786, at the house of his father, and entered the Royal Navy in 1799 as a first-class volunteer on board the *Martin* sloop-of-war, employed in the North Sea. For several years in succession he saw much service, chiefly in the West Indies, and was promoted step by step. In February, 1809, he assisted at the reduction of Martinique, where he gained considerable distinction, and shortened the duration of the siege by the manner in which, with only five men, he scaled the walls, and in open day planted the Union Jack upon the ramparts of Fort Edward. In the ensuing April he assisted Sir Alexander Cochrane in a chase of three ships of the line, which lasted upwards of two days, and which terminated in the capture of the *Haupt*, seventy-four. He was made a post captain on the 22nd of May, 1809, but did not go afloat again till 1811. After performing many brilliant services, his ship, the *Euryalus*, was paid off in June, 1815, and on the 4th of that month her gallant commander was nominated a C.B. On the 1st of January, 1839, Captain Napier was appointed to the command of H.M.S. *Powerful*, eighty-four, fitting for the Mediterranean, in which ship he hoisted, in 1840, his broad pennant as Commodore, and became second in command under Sir R. Stopford, of the fleet employed on the coast of Syria. On the 10th of September of that year, he effected a landing at D'Journie at the head of 1,500 Turks and British marines, and in this his first operation on the Syrian coast he displayed such indefatigable zeal as to elicit the warmest consideration from his admiral. On the 2nd of November, 1840, the Commodore assisted at the siege of Acre, under the command of Sir Robert Stopford. With some few drawbacks, fully redeemed by his subsequent performances, Commodore Napier's services in Syria were of the most dashing and distinguished character. After the reduction of Acre the Commodore proceeded to take charge of the squadron off Alexandria, where he concluded an advantageous convention with Mehemet Ali. In acknowledgment of these services he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath on the 4th Dec., 1840. He was also included in the thanks of Parliament to the Commander-in-Chief and his subordinates; and was presented by the Emperors of Austria and Russia and the King of Prussia with the Cross of Maria Theresa of Austria, the Cross of St. George of Russia, and the insignia of the second class of the Order of the Red Eagle of Prussia. In the spring of 1841 he returned to England, and on the 30th Nov. of that year was appointed one of the naval aides-de-camp to her Majesty. He had already been awarded (January, 1837), the captain's good-service pension. He was also appointed Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and held for two years the command of the Channel Fleet with his flag on board the *St. Vincent*, 120. After a prolonged interval of life at home Sir C. Napier received the command of the Baltic fleet at the outbreak of the Russian war. The services of this fleet were not brilliant, but the admiral brought home his fleet in safety and good order. Sir Charles Napier has been a great politician in his time. In 1832 and 1837, he contested successfully the boroughs of Portsmouth and Greenwich, and in 1841 was returned to Parliament for Marylebone. At the election for Marylebone caused by the death of Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, Sir Charles was readily induced to stand; but the Admiralty, having a wholesome dread of his presence in the House of Commons, managed to detain him in the Baltic until the contest was over. In November, 1855, on the death of Sir W. Molesworth, he was elected for Southwark; and at the dissolution in 1857 was once more sent to the House of Commons. Sir Charles Napier married the widow of Edward Elers, Esq., R.N. Sir Charles had only one child, a daughter. "The personal appearance of Sir Charles" (says "Men of the Time") "is homely and odd. His walk and his talk impress upon you a strange medley of reminiscences of character, eccentricity, pluck, slovenliness, snuff, and broad Scotch. His death causes a vacancy for the borough of Southwark."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

ASHTON.—October 28, the wife of the Rev. R. S. Ashton, St. Helier's, Jersey, of a son.
DAVIS.—October 29, at 4, Conduit-terrace, East Greenwich, the wife of Mr. Ebenezer Davis, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HOOPER—ROGERS.—October 13, at the Bethel Chapel, Mountstuart-square, Cardiff, by the Rev. Josephus Bailey, of Canton, assisted by the Rev. J. Chester, of Walbrook, Robert Hooper, Esq., to Sarah, only daughter of John Rogers, Esq., Bute Docks.
ROWLEY—RICKETT.—October 18, at Queen-street Chapel, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. H. Muir, Mr. Charles Rowley, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Rickett, Norfolk.
BAXENDALE—JACKSON.—October 22, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. J. Graham, Mr. Hiram Baxendale, wool-sorter, of Southorham, to Miss Sarah Jackson, of Halifax.
DAVIES—NORRIS.—October 27, at the Presbyterian Chapel, Stand, near Winchester, by the Rev. T. Poynting, the Rev. John Davies, M.A., of Wootton-under-Edge, to Miss Elizabeth Norris, of Newport, Isle of Wight.
STUART—GRAYBURN.—October 27, at the Baptist Chapel, George-street, Hull, by the Rev. W. J. Stuart, of Stanning-leigh, father of the bridegroom, Mr. James Stuart, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Grayburn, of Hull.
SQUIRE—LOYD.—October 28, at Howe Chapel, Great Torrington, Devon, by the Rev. James Buckpitt, Mr. John Squire, to Susan, youngest daughter of Mr. John Lloyd, both of Great Torrington.

GILBERT—WILKINS.—October 20, at the Baptist Chapel, Bourn-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. Thomas Brooks, Mr. Edward Gilbert, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. William Wilkins, all of Bourn-on-the-Water.

WALLIS—MART.—October 30, at Bloomsbury Chapel, by the Rev. W. Brock, D.D., Ebenezer John Wallis, of Nottingham, third son of Edward Wallis, of Islington, to Margaret Rippon, only child of Samuel Mart, of 8, Bedford-square, Bloomsbury, and 130, Oxford-street.

LOVELL—LOMAS.—October 30, at Salem Chapel, Burnley, by the Rev. J. G. Rogers, of Ashton-under-Lyne, Joseph Gwyer Lovell, Esq., of Clifton, near Bristol, to Anne, eldest daughter of William Lomas, Esq., Park View, near Burnley.

VEEVERS—M'MILLAN.—October 31, at Brunswick-street Church, Manchester, by the Rev. Dr. M'Kerrow, Ambrose, son of John Veever, Esq., of Kilnhurst, Todmorden, to Mary, second daughter of George M'Millan, Esq., of Chorlton-upon-Medlock.

CROSSLEY—WADDINGTON.—November 1, at the New Church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. E. Mellor, Mr. John Crossley, warehouseman, Northorham, to Miss Elizabeth Waddington, of Skircot.

GOODE—CUST.—November 1, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Very Rev. William Goode, D.D., Dean of Ripon, to Katherine Isabella, second daughter of the late Hon. William Cust.

PAINTER—HAYNES.—November 1, at Slough, Mr. Timothy Painter, of Camborne, Cornwall, son of T. Painter, Esq., of Edward-street, Portman-square, to Gemina, daughter of T. Haynes, Esq., of Upton Villa, Slough, and Brentford.

DEATHS.

STACY.—August 12, at his residence, Pulteney-street, Adelaide, South Australia, Mr. Thomas Smyth Stacy, grocer, &c., aged fifty-three years, formerly of Exmouth, Devon.

QUICK.—October 26, Ann, the beloved wife of the Rev. Henry Quick, Bristol, in childbirth, aged forty-three.

WHITEWOOD.—October 31, the Rev. Samuel Whitewood, for thirty years the respected minister of the Baptist Chapel, Pellon-lane, Halifax, aged sixty-six.

LOCKYER.—October 31, at his residence, 11, Loddiges-road, Hackney, in perfect peace, the Rev. John Lockyer, Independent minister, formerly of Ware and Ponders-end, aged seventy-four.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds, although without material change, have been well supported during the week, the news from China being favourably regarded. On Saturday and Monday the Market was quiet. To-day prices continue firm, Consols being 93 93½ for Money, and 93½ for the December account. The New Threes are 91½ 91½. The Reduced, 91½ 91½. Exchequer Bills, 3s. dis. to par. India Five per Cents., 103½ 103½; do. Five per Cent. Enfaced Paper, 95; and do. Debentures, 96½. Bank Stock is 231½; and India ditto, 223.

The Money Market, notwithstanding continued withdrawals of gold from the Bank, and the expected advance in the rates of discount, remains in a quiet, and, in some respects, easy position. There are abundant supplies, the inquiry is comparatively moderate, and business is still transacted in private channels on lower terms than at the Bank of England, while on the Stock Exchange loans can be negotiated at 2 per cent. The numerous bills which arrived at maturity on the 4th have been remarkably well met.

Foreign Securities are rather active, and prices exhibit an upward tendency.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been limited, but in some instances a slight advance has taken place in values. Eastern Counties have improved to 52½. Lancashire and Yorkshire to 117½. London and Brighton to 114½. London, Chatham, and Dover to 54. London and North-Western to 100½ 101; and South Eastern to 85½ 85½. South Westerns declined to 94½ 95; and Midlands to 133½ 134. The Foreign Market continues very inactive. South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, however, advanced to 11½. In the Colonial Market, Grand Trunk of Canada are steady, at 22½ 23. Great Western of Canada have declined to 12½ 12½. East Indian realise 100½; and Great Indian Peninsula, 96½.

Joint Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have also shown rather more firmness. London and Westminster realise 62 to 62½. Union of London, 25½ 25½. Electric Telegraph, 97½; and Royal Mail Steam, 48½.

The movements of the precious metals during the past week were of an extensive character. The imports have amounted to 647,768*l.*, while the exports have been 536,902*l.*, including large remittances to the Continent and the East Indies.

The advices from the Continent report that M. Mirès, of Paris, has contracted with the Turkish Government for a loan of 8,000,000*l.* in a 6 per cent. stock, at 50.

The range of Consols, which was only ½ per cent. in September, was also moderate in October, the difference between the highest and lowest prices being only 1 per cent. The result of the operations in October was precisely similar to that of the preceding month—namely, to establish a decline of an eighth per cent., or of three-eighths reckoning accrued dividend. The Share Market has been steady, and prices on the average show no material alteration, the fall in some descriptions being as nearly as possible compensated by a rise in others. At Paris, during the month, an improvement has occurred of nearly ½ per cent. in French Rentes.

A meeting of creditors of Messrs. Davies and Co., bankers, of Shoreditch, was held on Friday, for the purpose of taking such steps as may be considered advisable to protect their interests, when, after a long

desultory discussion, resolutions were passed in favour of superseding the bankruptcy. Some dissatisfaction was expressed that Messrs. Davies had not consulted their creditors before stopping, and also that the goodwill of the business was parted with. As regards the latter point, however, it was explained that the goodwill of a bank which has failed can be worth nothing. Notwithstanding the decision of the meeting against liquidating in bankruptcy, there appears no doubt that the estate will ultimately be wound up in that court.

THE VOLUNTEER'S MANUAL OF HEALTH AND VIGOUR, BY DR. HENRY SMITH.—(London: Ward and Lock).—This work undertakes to educate the masses in a knowledge of the laws of health, symmetry, and beauty: in fact, it guarantees health, strength, elasticity, grace, and beauty, and long life, by a series of gymnastic exercises adapted for in or out door practice. It shows how to make the limbs lithe and straight, the body agile and strong, by a series of movements not designed for any particular class or sex, but for all classes; it is unhampered with the pomposity of technical phraseology, and the advice is presented in that simple and common-sense form which fits it for all readers. We can foresee an extensive circulation.—[Advertisement.]

MALADIES OF THE SEASON.—The approach of the winter season either originates or aggravates many diseases incidental to the damp and variable climate of Great Britain and Ireland. Amongst these are rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, and other kindred ailments. A simple and safe remedy for these complaints, affording certain and almost immediate relief, and ultimate cure, for many years past employed with invariable and marvellous success, is Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. The most eminent medical men agree in extolling this peculiar preparation, which differs entirely from all other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, as surpassing all the most celebrated anti-rheumatic remedies. Mr. B. Clarke, a distinguished medical practitioner, bears his testimony to its efficacy in the following terms:—"I recommended Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil to a friend of mine, whose case of rheumatism had baffled all the resources of medicine for more than fifteen years, and I have been very agreeably surprised by its effects. He has now laid his crutches aside, and from his position in society, I should think he must have widely spread the report of the usefulness of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil."—[Advertisement.]

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.—[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—NOVEMBER FOGS.—IMPURITY OF THE AIR.—As the blood in its healthy state sustains and renovates every part of the living system, so when it is impoverished or impure (as it must of necessity be whilst November fogs prevail, and the density of the atmosphere prevents the deleterious gases rising above our heads), it has a precisely contrary effect. It is manifest that no medicine which does not reach the circulation can exterminate the disease. These wonderful Pills operate directly, powerfully, and beneficially on the blood, venous and arterial; they remove all the mephitic vapours absorbed from the atmosphere; they relax the air-cells of the lungs, affording a larger supply of oxygen; and they expel disease and prolong existence.—[Advertisement.]

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, Oct. 31.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued	£27,862,550
Government Debt	£11,015,100
Other Securities	3,459,900
Gold Bullion	13,387,550
Silver Bullion	—
	£27,862,550

BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,558,000
Reserve	3,188,965
Public Deposits	4,156,309
Other Deposits	13,736,133
Seven Day and other Bills	762,735
	£36,347,942

Nov. 1, 1860. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Nov. 2, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

BAIL, C. J., Peterborough, Northamptonshire, coal merchant, November 13, December 11.
 ARNOLD, J., Jun., Woodbridge, Suffolk, innkeeper, November 13, December 11.
 CAPLIN, F., Drury-lane, hosiery, November 13, December 13.
 WOOD, J., WOOD, C., and MARSHALL, T., Brick-lane, Spital-fields; Mile-end, Tottenham, Ponder's-end, and Enfield, Middlesex; Loughton, Essex; and Waltham and Cheshunt, Hertfordshire, coal merchants, November 10, December 14.
 HERBERT, C., Churton-street, Pimlico, printer, November 10, December 14.
 POWELL, L., Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, builder, November 10, December 14.
 COX, W., Lamb's Conduit-street, St. George-the-Martyr, pickle manufacturer, November 14, December 15.
 BOYCE, W., East Dereham, Norfolk, printer, November 14, December 15.
 RIDLEY, R. E., Great St. Helen's, City, and Broad Chare, Durham, merchant, November 12, December 12.
 SMITH, W., Eastbourne-mews, Paddington, horse dealer, November 12, December 12.
 MARSHALL, J. S., Billiter-street, City, boot and shoe factor, November 14, December 13.
 MAYO, T., Chesham, Buckinghamshire, wooden ware manufacturer, November 12, December 15.
 ABBOTT, J. M., Hanwell, Middlesex, carpenter, November 12, December 17.
 DANIEL, T. B., High-street, Poplar, ironmonger, November 16, December 18.
 PACEY, G., Birmingham and Edgbaston, general factor, November 15, December 17.
 BAKER, F., Wednesbury, Staffordshire, draper, November 15, December 17.
 RUTHERFORD, W. H., Nottingham, grocer, November 15, December 17.
 MILLER, J., Nottingham, pawnbroker, November 15, December 17.
 NICHOLS, W., Leicester, manufacturer of blue, November 15, December 17.
 BATTERS, G., Nottingham, printer, November 15, December 17.
 CURTIS, R. H., Aberavon, Glamorganshire, grocer, November 13, December 11.
 CLARK, J., Maidlee and Newport, Monmouthshire, licensed victualler, November 13, December 11.
 TIMWELL, E., Kirkdale, Lancashire, cart owner, November 13, December 11.

WELCH, W. J., Nantwich, Cheshire, coach builder, November 13, December 3.
 FIDLER, G., Manchester, woolstapler, November 16, December 7.
 ARRAM, W. H., Fairfield, Lancashire, upholsterer, November 12, December 4.
 BOOTH, T., Manchester, grocer, November 16, December 7.
 ACTON, E. A., Preston, Lancashire, yarn agent, November 15, December 6.
 UNTHANK, R., Middlesborough, Yorkshire, boot and shoe manufacturer, November 19, December 10.
 THOMPSON, W., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailor, November 14, December 12.

Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.

STOKES, G., Snow-hill, City, provision dealer.
 NAVIER, J., Rhyl, Flintshire, shipowner.
 LAURIA, T. W., Bishop Auckland, innkeeper.
 NEWPORT, W., Newport, Monmouthshire, linendraper.
 DANIEL, G. M. P., Camelford, Cornwall, ironmonger.
 BAKER, W. W., and SENDALL, H., Old Bailey, stationers.
 SIMS, W. H., Winstor, Derbyshire, apothecary.
 RANDALL, F., Whitechapel-road, Middlesex, coach builder.
 LEE, W., and SMITH, H., Batley, woollen cloth manufacturers.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Nov. 5.

The foreign supplies last week were—Wheat, 4,796 qrs from Cronstadt, 700 qrs Riga, 625 qrs Königsberg, 3,690 qrs Dantzic, 3,383 qrs Stettin, 2,457 qrs Rostock, 570 qrs Neustadt, 1,317 qrs Hamburg, 4,010 qrs France, 994 qrs Malta, 2,600 qrs Berdianski, 2,279 qrs New York. Barley, 1,670 qrs from Riga, 77 qrs Memel, 395 qrs Pomerania, 1,694 qrs Hamburg, 2,611 qrs Holland, 1,190 qrs France, 750 qrs Alexandria. Oats, 7,145 qrs from Archangel, 1,790 qrs Cronstadt, 1,610 qrs Riga, 150 qrs Memel, 1,835 qrs Hamburg, 1,090 qrs Denmark, 8,061 qrs Sweden, 6,037 qrs East Friesland and Holland. Peas, 150 qrs from Memel, 620 qrs Dantzic. Flour, 3,719 barrels from New York, 430 barrels coastwise, 1,208 sacks from Cronstadt, 78 sacks Costock, 607 sacks France. Our market was largely supplied with English wheat this morning, and in some what improved conditions, which sold pretty readily, but at prices rather in favour of buyers; for foreign the demand was inactive, but holders did not take lower prices than on Monday last. Flour a retail trade, without alteration in price. Fine malting barley scarce and fully as dear, but grinding somewhat easier to buy. Beans and peas quite as dear. The easterly wind having brought in large supplies of oats, there was less doing than on Friday, but the late advance was maintained. Linseed and cakes very firm, and in good demand.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red 48 to 52	—	Dantzic	64 to 70
Ditto White	50 68	Königsberg, Red	68 72
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	66 70
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	66 70
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	62 67
Rye	34 36	East Friesland	60 64
Barley, English	32 34	Petersburg	58 62
Scotch	32 34	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Odessa	56 60
Beans, mazagan	42 50	Marianopoli	58 62
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 44
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	58 68
Peas, White	46 48	Barley, Pomeranian	34 38
Grey	42 44	Königsberg	—
Maple	42 44	Danish	34 37
Boilers	—	East Friesland	30 33
Tares (English new)	40 52	Egyptian	29 32
Foreign	—	Odessa	28 32
Oats (English new)	24 30	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	40 44
Sack of 280 lbs	51 57	Pigeon	44 46
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 38
Baltic	56 60	Peas, White	46 48
Black Sea	56 60	Oats—	—
Hempseed	30 31	Dutch	22 29
Canaryseed	57 60	Jade	22 29
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	22 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 27
German	—	Swedish	25 28
French	—	Petersburg	23 26
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 120 lbs to 130 lbs	—	New York	30 33
Rape Cakes, 40 lbs to 50 lbs per ton	—	Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 300 lbs to 350 lbs per last	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	23 32

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

There was a scanty show of foreign stock in to-day's market, and the demand ruled active at enhanced quotations. Fresh up from our own grazing districts, the arrivals of beasts were on a very moderate scale, and the general quality of the stock was by no means first-rate. For all breeds there was an active inquiry, at an advance in the quotations of 4d to 6d per 8 lbs. A few very superior Scots realised 5s per 8 lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 1,900 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 800 various breeds; and from Ireland, 192 oxen and heifers. No beasts came to hand from Scotland. The show of sheep was very moderate, and their general quality was inferior. There was a good demand for mutton, at 4d to 6d per 8 lbs advance on last Monday's currency. The best Downs were worth fully 5s 6d per 8 lbs. The supply of calves in the market was limited, yet the veal trade was brisk, at a further improvement in value of 4d per 8 lbs. The extreme figure was 5s 4d. We have to report an improved demand for pigs, at very full prices.

Per 8 lbs. to sink the Offal.		Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	2 10 to 3 10	Pr. coarse woolled	4 10 to 5 2
Second quality	3 4 to 3 10	Prime Southdown	5 4 to 5 6
Prime large oxen	4 0 to 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	4 4 to 4 10
Prime Scots, &c.	4 10 to 5 0	Prime small	4 4 to 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 6 to 4 0	Large hogs	4 0 to 4 6
Second quality	4 2 to 4 8	Neatam. porkers	4 8 to 5 4
		Lambs 0s 0d to 0s 0d.	

Suckling calves, 19s to 23s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s to 30s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Nov. 5.

Since our last report very large supplies of each kind of meat have come to hand, from Scotland and various parts of England. On the whole the trade rules steady, as follows:—

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.		Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.	
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 2 to 2 6	Small pork	4 8 to 5 2
Middling ditto	2 8 to 3 2	Inf. mutton	2 10 to 3 4
Prime large do.	3 4 to 3 8	Middling ditto	3 6 to 3 10
Do. small do.	3 10 to 4 0	Prime ditto	4 0 to 4 2
Large pork	4 0 to 4 6	Veal	3 10 to 4 6
		Lamb, 0s 0d to 0s 0d.	

PRODUCE MARKET, MINCEING-LANE, Nov. 6.

TEA.—The market has remained very quiet; prices, however, have been steadily maintained.
SUGAR.—A fair amount of business has been done in the better descriptions of West India, and holders demand fully late rates. Foreign descriptions are dull, and in the refined market dried goods continue at former quotations.
COFFEE.—For Plantation Ceylon there has been a more

active inquiry, and prices have advanced 6d per cwt., and native has been dealt in to some extent at a slight improvement on former quotations. The stocks on hand, compared with those of the same period last year, show a falling off of 2,200 tons.

RICE.—The inquiries for good and medium qualities have been steady, without any material change in prices.

SALTPETRE.—For the better qualities of Bengal the inquiries have been active, and slightly advanced rates have been readily obtained.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Nov. 3.—Importations of new Dutch Hamburg grapes have just made their appearance, but their quality is very inferior to that of last year. Some fine samples of American Newtown Pippins may be had at 2s to 3s per dozen. In pears no alteration has taken place since our last report; they consist chiefly of Duchesse d'Angoulême, Louise Bonne, Marie Louise, Gansel's Bergamot, and some inferior varieties. Peaches, nectarines, and plums may yet be obtained. New oranges are from 6s to 10s per hundred. Good filberts may be had at from 9d to 1s per lb. Cabbages, beans, carrots, and turnips may be obtained in quantity. Cauliflowers are scarce. Potatoes realise from 6s. to 10s per cwt. Cucumbers are scarcer. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Kalosanthus, Dahlias, Violets, Mignonette, China Asters, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Nov. 5.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 9,230 firkins butter, and 2,717 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 15,020 casks butter, and 1,152 bales of bacon. The Irish butter market ruled quiet last week, and but a limited amount of business transacted. The small shipments from Ireland and the change to cold weather have given holders confidence, and they are firm, at full prices. Foreign met a good sale. The bacon market ruled dull, and prices declined fully 2s per cwt. The dealers purchase very cautiously for immediate consumption.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Nov. 5.—The supplies of potatoes have improved, and the demand is less active. In some instances prices have had a drooping tendency. The imports last week were 3,836 bags from Rotterdam, and 801 bags from Antwerp, 22 sacks from Havre, 181 bags from Ostend, 94 sacks from Calais, 60 bags from Amsterdam, and 60 tons from Rouen. York Regents, 110s to 130s; Kent and Essex ditto 100s to 140s; Scotch ditto, 110s to 140s; Dunbars, 120s to 140s; French, 110s to 120s; Belgian, 100s to 115s; Prussian, 110s to 120s.

HOPS, Monday, Nov. 5.—Our market during the past week has been exceedingly inactive, and to effect sales lower prices have been submitted to. The duty is daily expected, and is estimated at from 45,000l to 50,000l. Our currency is as follows:—Mid and East Kent, 8l, 18s, and 25l; Weald of Kent, 8l, 14l, and 20l; Sussex, 7l, 10l, and 14l; Yearlings, 6l, 8l, and 11l.

WOOL, Monday, Nov. 5.—Since our last report, only moderate supplies of English wool have been on offer; nevertheless, the demand for all kinds has been in a most inactive state, and in some instances prices have had a drooping tendency. The inquiry for export to the Continent has materially fallen off. The stocks, however, held by the leading manufacturers are very moderate.

SEEDS, Monday, Nov. 5.—During the past week the trade for seeds of all descriptions has been firm. For red clover seed values remain unchanged, with few samples of fine qualities offering; white is fully as dear, but with little business. Trefoils are more inquired for and for fine samples an advance of 2s has been obtained. Winter tares are out of demand. Canaryseed comes very scantily, and maintains its value.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Nov. 3.—The transactions in flax have continued without change, and the demand somewhat restricted to small parcels, at about stationary prices. Petersburg clean hemp has moved off slowly, at 3 l per ton. Manila qualities have commanded more attention, at an advance of 80s to 40s per ton more money. Jute has advanced 10s per ton with a good demand. Coir goods at about last week's currency.

COALS, Monday, Oct. 29.—A general advance on all coals offered for sale on last day's rates. Kelloe, 22s 6d; Russell Huttons, 22s; Thorpe, 21s 6d; Lyon Main, 19s 6d; Musgrave, 19s; South Hartlepool, 22s; Acom Close, 21s 6d; Tanfield, 15s; Hartley, 17s; Wylam, 17s.—Fresh arrivals, 59; left, 1.—Total, 60.

OIL, Monday, Nov. 5.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 29s 6d to 30s per cwt on the spot. Rape is rather lower. Foreign refined, 4s 6d to 4s 8d, and brown, 4s 1s to 4s 6d. Olive is dull, at 59l to 60l for Gallipoli. Pale seal sells steadily, at 31l to 38l. Cod is worth 35l, and cod-on-nut, 51s 6d to 53s 6d. Fine palm keeps at 47s 6d. A large business is doing in turpentine, at the late advance. Rough is worth 11s per cwt.

TALLOW, Monday, Nov. 5.—Since our last report there has been a good demand for tallow, and prices have had an upward tendency. To-day, P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 61s to 61s 3d per cwt; for all the year round 61s 6d; and spring 61s 9d. Rough fat is 3s 3d per 5 lbs.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.	1860.
Stock	Casks. 10997	Casks. 24992	Casks. 21178	Casks. 13208	Casks. 59617
Price of Yellow Candle	50s 3d 50s 0d	49s 9d 49s 9d	49s 9d 49s 9d	49s 9d 49s 9d	49s 9d 49s 9d
Delivery last Week	2701	828	2825	1886	2314
Ditto from the 1st of June	59183	46589	46152	33500	43469
Arrived last Week	1811	5039	9094	3478	8829
Ditto from the 1st of June	52400	57103	45708	66638	74982
Price of Town Tallow	57s 3d	56s 6d	53s 6d	52s 6d	53s 6d

Advertisements.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.

MONEY LENT ON PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c.—SUMS FROM 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six. Form of Application and Prospectus gratis on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

EPPS' HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA.

—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this highly triturated preparation have induced its general adoption as a desirable breakfast beverage.

Sold in 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb. packets, at 1s. 6d. per lb., by Grocers.

Each Packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homoeopathic Chemist, London."

Sold by all the principal Grocers.

ECONOMY in PROVISIONS.

—Cheddar Loaf Cheese, 6½d, 7½d, and 8d. per lb.; Pickled Tongues, 5d. per lb.; fine Hams, 8½d. per lb.; Osborne's post-smoked Breakfast Bacon is now in excellent cure, 8½d. per lb. per half side; Butters in perfection, at reasonable rates. A saving of fifteen per cent. is effected by the purchaser at this Establishment on all first-class Provisions. Packages gratis.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, OSBORNE HOUSE, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

TEETH!—MR. MAURICE'S MINERAL TEETH AND FLEXIBLE GUMS are universally recognised as being superior to any other Artificial Teeth in Europe for their wonderful imitation, beauty, durability, use, as well as economy. No Springs, nor any painful operation whatever required. From 6s. per Tooth; or 2l. 10s. an Upper or Lower Set.

Mr. MAURICE, Surgeon-Dentist, 316, Regent-street, opposite the Polytechnic.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION of PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit perfectly with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Teeth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

YOUTH, BEAUTY, and ARTICULATION.

—Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON, for many years Dentist to the Court of Spain, begs to inform the British public that he has taken up his permanent residence at 448, West Strand, adjoining the Electric Telegraph Office, where he is prepared to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of a manufacture superior in beauty and durability to any known in this country, at 10s. per Tooth, which price can only be exceeded by expensive mountings. Among the wonderful discoveries he made during his residence in the South of Europe, none exceeds the Liquid Enamel, which not only imparts a pearly whiteness to Natural and Artificial Teeth, but renders them impossible to discolour or decay. Sold, with full directions for use, at 10s. 6d. per case. It is also used, in a highly condensed form, for stopping decayed Teeth, and is invaluable for those who have decay in their front Teeth. Mr. Edward Davieson has to announce that the "Fleur de l'Age," or Bloom of Youth, that will add youth and beauty to any complexion, is now ready.

Sold in cases, price 11s., 22s., and four quantities in one for 33s. Attendance daily, from ten till six.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS;

an acknowledged Specific for Nervous and General Debility.—Of all the medicines wherewith the Materia Medica abounds, none is so extensively useful and possessed of so many valuable properties as steel. The effects of this preparation, when combined with proper auxiliaries, are truly wonderful, diffusing their invigorating powers to the whole habit, communicating a restorative action to every portion of the system, and being absorbed by the blood, and forming one of its constituents by intimate union, and circulating through its vessels, no part of the body can escape its influence.

Prepared by W. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes, 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Sent free by post. To be had of all medicine vendors.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH

Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.
This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOCMAIN PATENT
LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.
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